**People of the Northwest Territories
and all Canadians:**

It is with pleasure that we present the 1986 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The report covers the activities of all our government departments and agencies, the Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary.

This year we have also chosen to pay tribute to the elders, in recognition of their wisdom and their special importance in preserving our culture and our heritage.

Nick Sibbeston

The Hon. Nick Sibbeston, Government Leader

Bruce McLaughlin

The Hon. Bruce McLaughlin

Michael Ballantyne

The Hon. Michael Ballantyne

Dennis Patterson

The Hon. Dennis Patterson

Tom Butters

The Hon. Tom Butters

Pedersen

The Hon. Red Pedersen

Gordon Wray

The Hon. Gordon Wray

The Hon. Tagak Curley

John H. Parker

*John H. Parker, Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories*

Cover:

Martha Aniqniq Ikinilik was born in the Back River area in 1934. She now lives in Baker Lake. She has six children and six grandchildren. During the summer she works at a traditional camp.

The Executive Council: The Honourable Nick Sibbeston (in the chair); clockwise from the chair — the Honourable Dennis Patterson, the Honourable Gordon Wray, the Honourable Michael Ballantyne, the Honourable Bruce McLaughlin, the Honourable Red Pedersen, the Honourable Tagak Curley, the Honourable Tom Butters.

Published by the
Department of Culture and Communications
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, 1987

Editor: Ross M. Harvey
Photo Editor: Tessa Macintosh
Art Director: John Williamson
Lithography: Ronalds Printing

Photo Credits:
John Argue: p. 105 #2, 3. Donna Barnett: front cover, p. 29 #3. Mike Beedell: p. 11 #2, 3; p. 28 #4; p. 84 #1, 2, 3. Joshua Berson: p. 31 #1, 3. Sharon Buness: p. 19; p. 37 #5; p. 62 #3; p. 84 #4. Dorothy Chocolate: p. 42 #3. Rene Fumoleau: p. 29 #1; p. 80; p. 98; back cover. Gary Gaeb p. 28 #1. Fran Hurcomb: p. 42 #1; p. 43 #4; p. 45; p. 85 #4. Sgt. Ray Kolly: p. 103. Tessa Macintosh: p. 2; p. 4; p. 7 #1, 4; p. 14; p. 17; p. 21 #1, 2, 3; p. 23 #2, 3; p. 26; p. 29 #2; p. 31 #2, 4; p. 32; p. 34; p. 37 #4; p. 42 #4; p. 43 #2; p. 60; p. 62 #1, 2; p. 65 left; p. 66; p. 68 #1, 2, 4; p. 71, p. 73 #1, 2, 4; p. 75; p. 78 #3; p. 88; p. 94; p. 96; p. 97 #4; p. 100 #1, 2, 3; p. 102; p. 105 #4. Dilip Mehta, DRIE: p. 18; p. 37 #3. Meir, DRIE: p. 43 #3. National Museums of Canada: inside front cover #51234; inside back cover #26-103. Sandy Osborne: p. 23 #1. Bruce Sekulich: p. 23 #4, p. 78 #1; p. 97 #1, 2, 3. Lee Selleck: p. 7 #2. John Stephenson: p. 28 #3. Wendy Stephenson: p. 85 #1, 5. Ed Struzik: p. 7 #3; p. 43 #1; p. 85. M.E. Stueck: p. 37 #1; p. 85 #2, 3. Wes Werbowy: p. 28 #2. Mike Whittington: p. 6; p. 13.

ISSN 0384-2479

CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4
  Government Leader 5
  Department of the Executive 6
  Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat 8
  Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat 10
  Equal Employment Directorate 14
  Priorities and Planning Secretariat 15
  Women's Secretariat 15
  Devolution Office 16
  Intergovernmental Affairs 16
  Bureau of Statistics 16

DEPARTMENTS 18
  Education 19
  Economic Development and Tourism 26
  Government Services 32
  Culture and Communications 34
  Renewable Resources 39
  Personnel 44
  Finance 46
  Financial Management Secretariat 48
  Audit Bureau 48
  Financial Statements 49
  Health 60
  Social Services 64
  Municipal and Community Affairs 66
  Public Works and Highways 71
  Justice 75

REGIONS 80
  Inuvik Region 81
  Fort Smith Region 82
  Kitikmeot Region 83
  Keewatin Region 86
  Baffin Region 87

BOARDS AND AGENCIES 88
  NWT Housing Corporation 89
  Workers' Compensation Board 92
  Highway Transport Board 92
  Public Utilities Board 92
  Science Institute of the NWT 93

THE COURTS 94

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 98

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER 102

Northwest
Territories Culture & Communications

GOVERNMENT LEADER

The Honourable
Nick Sibbeston

The past year saw many significant changes in the Northwest Territories. During times of transition it is important to reflect on our traditions and to find strength in the wisdom of our elders. For this reason this year's annual report is dedicated to our elders, those who have gone before and have left behind a rich and diverse heritage upon which to build.

Early in 1986, the task force on aboriginal languages completed its report and presented it to the Legislative Assembly. In October, the government tabled its response to the task force report and work is now well under way to implement many of the recommendations. In 1987, legislation will be introduced to make aboriginal languages official in the N.W.T. At the same time, progress is being made with the introduction of French language services to the North and it is expected that both French and aboriginal languages will achieve official status at the same time.

During 1986, political and constitutional development in the Northwest Territories continued at a rapid pace. Devolution of federal programs to the Territorial Government moved forward in a number of areas. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Dene and Metis to ensure full participation of aboriginal organizations in devolution in the Western Arctic. In the Baffin region the transfer of health services was completed while significant progress was made in the areas of forestry and health in other parts of the North.

An area of major concern for myself and my colleagues on the Executive Council has been the recent downturn in the economy of the Northwest Territories. Over the last several years the North has been affected by a number of severe economic shocks. The collapse of the sealskin markets had devastating effects on many Eastern Arctic communities and persistent low prices for base metals has been a cause of deep concern in the mining industry. Most recently, the sharp fall in the price of oil has led to a significant cutback in oil and gas activity in the North.

Both the Federal and Territorial governments have responded to these economic difficulties. In September, the Prime Minister appointed a task force on Arctic initiatives consisting of three federal ministers and the two northern Members of Parliament. Our government responded by establishing a cabinet committee on economic issues.

Of course, not all the economic news is bad. After the tremendous success of the N.W.T. pavilion at Expo '86, the future of tourism in the North looks very bright indeed. The rest of the world has shown that the North holds a real fascination for them and our government will do all it can in conjunction with the tourism industry to take advantage of that interest.

As Government Leader, I attended a number of important inter-governmental meetings. In March, I participated with the Honourable Dennis Patterson and the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne in the first meeting of Justice ministers dealing with the entrenchment of aboriginal rights in the constitution. This began a process that will culminate in a full First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution next spring.

At the Premiers' Conference in August and the First Ministers' conference in November, I again attended as an observer and was able to speak to my colleagues on important economic issues affecting the North.

In 1986, I travelled throughout the North, visiting each region at least once and I encouraged my cabinet colleagues to do the same. I found that, despite their many regional differences, people from all parts of the North share many common concerns. The need to provide more business opportunities and jobs to local people, the desire for better community services and facilities, and the eagerness to participate more fully in government were common themes that I discovered in my travels.

One especially gratifying thing I discovered in my travels was the important role that elders continue to play in their communities. Their knowledge and traditions form a basis for community development. They also, in native communities, form an important repository of culture and language that will be vital as we work towards the goal of greater use of aboriginal languages in daily life.

The Honourable Nick Sibbeston

Johnny Neyelle was born in old Fort Wrigley in 1915 and moved to Fort Franklin in 1952. He still lives off the land and is a renowned moose hunter, also respected for his skill with knife and axe in the making of paddles, snowshoes and toboggans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE

The Department of the Executive provides support and advice to the Executive Council through a variety of agencies including: Executive Council Secretariat; Priorities and Planning Secretariat; Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat; Women's Secretariat; Audit Bureau; Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat; Devolution Office; and Equal Employment Directorate.

During the year, notable changes at the senior staff level included the appointment of Louise Vertes as Deputy Minister of the Executive Council; R.S. Pilot as Deputy Minister, Intergovernmental Affairs; and Helen Adamache as Kitikmeot Regional Director. The appointment of Mr. Pilot to head up the Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa is designed to provide for a more senior level of Territorial representation in that office.

The roles and responsibilities of the deputy ministers and regional directors were reviewed to ensure they were in keeping with ministerial government. Work by the Government Leader's office and a committee of deputy ministers and regional directors resulted in a report which clarified duties and removed any overlap of responsibility.

In an effort to produce a fair allocation of regional resources, the Executive Council decided to move some regional units of government departments from the regional administration centres to other communities in the regions and make way for new growth in regional centres. This affected Inuvik, Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions. This decentralization is being co-ordinated by the Department of the Executive and will be implemented in 1987. Regional decentralization will result in delivery of programs and services closer to the people being served. It is an experimental program which will be reviewed by the Executive Council in three years.

Also during the year, the toponymic program and a staff member were transferred from the Department of the Executive to the Department of Culture and Communications.

Executive Council members Nick Sibbeston, Michael Ballantyne, Tagak Curley, Red Pedersen and Bruce McLaughlin leaving the helicopter pad on the Malakpaq rig in the Beaufort.

1

2

3

4

1

Executive Council members met with regional directors to clarify responsibilities and the concept of decentralization.

2

Nick Sibbeston with Ed Neyelle of Wrigley during a community visit.

3

During a tour of Baffin communities, Nick Sibbeston visited Leah Qaqqasiq and son Jamie in Clyde River. He was accompanied by Jacob Jaypoody.

4

Government Leader Nick Sibbeston met in his office with federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marcel Masse during the year.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

The Honourable Dennis Patterson, minister responsible for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development and the Honourable Nick Sibbeston, associate minister, were both encouraged by developments during 1986 in the areas of aboriginal rights and constitutional development.

In work toward the definition and protection of aboriginal rights in the Canadian Constitution, the pace has been slow. However, there was significant progress at a ministerial meeting attended by Mr. Patterson and the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne in October. At that meeting, held in preparation for the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights in the Constitution scheduled for April 1987, aboriginal self-government continued to be the main agenda item. The federal, provincial and territorial governments and the national aboriginal organizations agreed on guidelines as the basis for a first draft of a constitutional amendment. This amendment would entrench the aboriginal right to self-government and describe the negotiation process for determining the form of self-government for the many different aboriginal organizations across the country.

Because the first ministers' conference slated for April, 1987 is the last such meeting called for in the constitution, the few preparatory meetings leading up to it are crucial and commanded the close attention of the minister.

Discussions on dividing the Northwest Territories were stalled until the Constitutional Alliance met in Winnipeg in September. The meeting, attended by Mr. Patterson in his capacity as an ex officio member of the Nunavut Constitutional Forum, was the first alliance meeting since 1985. Despite the lengthy suspension of talks between the Nunavut Constitutional Forum and the Western Constitutional Forum, agreement was reached with Inuvialuit representatives that they would begin discussions with the WCF on Inuvialuit inclusion in a western territory.

Shortly after the Winnipeg meeting, Inuvialuit representatives sat down with WCF members to work out an arrangement to accommodate Inuvialuit interests in a western territory. Alliance members agreed that, once agreement was reached between the Inuvialuit and WCF, discussions could proceed on the location of a boundary, division ratification and implementation procedures.

In February, *Opportunities - a Guide to Government Services and Programs in the NWT*, a handbook which attempted to list all assistance and programs available to aboriginal people in the NWT, was published. It provides basic information in plain language on what a program or service does, who is eligible for it and where someone could find out more about it.

With the increased pace of claims negotiations in the NWT, both claimants and non-claimants began to show a greater interest in comprehensive claims negotiations. In response to this demand for general information on claims and the implications of tentative claims agreements, the secretariat took steps to initiate a formal public information program.

In May, the minister introduced the first issue of a monthly newsletter entitled *Building Blocks*. The purpose of the newsletter is to meet a long-overdue need to provide interested parties and the general public with regular, up-to-date information about the various political and constitutional development issues in the NWT, including land claims negotiations, the matters of division and devolution and the constitution-building processes under way with the Western and Nunavut Constitutional Forums. The publication of *Building Blocks* was in response to concern on the part of the minister that a lack of information on claims and constitutional issues was leading to unnecessary, although understandable, fears and concerns about the results of those processes. *Building Blocks* is being distributed throughout the NWT with 1,800 issues in English and 500 in Inuktitut.

In October, another booklet on aboriginal claims was published entitled *Creating a Better Tomorrow*. In offering the booklet to the public, the minister said he hoped it would help readers better understand what land claims are all about, who is involved in the process of negotiating a settlement, and how the interests of all territorial residents are being taken into account.

SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat is an agency of the Department of the Executive which, along with providing advice and support to the ministers and the political and constitutional development committee of the Executive Council, provides territorial government representation on the federal negotiation teams for the Dene/Metis and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut comprehensive claims.

In the negotiation of both claims there was encouraging progress throughout the year. In June, negotiators of the Dene/Metis land claim reached agreement on a "mini-package" that set out the major elements to be included in a final agreement. These elements include eligibility, wildlife, land quantum, land and resources provisions, Norman Wells oilfield revenues, cash compensation and a proposal on subsurface resources. The federal and territorial governments and the Dene/Metis agreed to each determine by the end of the year whether the package comprised an acceptable basis for negotiating a final agreement. Once the negotiators receive instructions from the parties they represent, they expect to be able to reach an agreement-in-principle by the end of 1987.

In the TFN claim, negotiations continued through the normally quiet summer period and were speeded up toward the end of the year in an attempt to reach an agreement-in-principle by the end of 1987. In January, the Inuit impact and benefit sub-agreement was initialled by the negotiators. This agreement spells out the ability on the part of Inuit to negotiate a contract with a project proponent whenever a major development project is begun in the TFN settlement region. The resultant contract could detail Inuit employment provisions and measures for dealing with development impact but it would still be subject to the principle of ministerial disallowance.

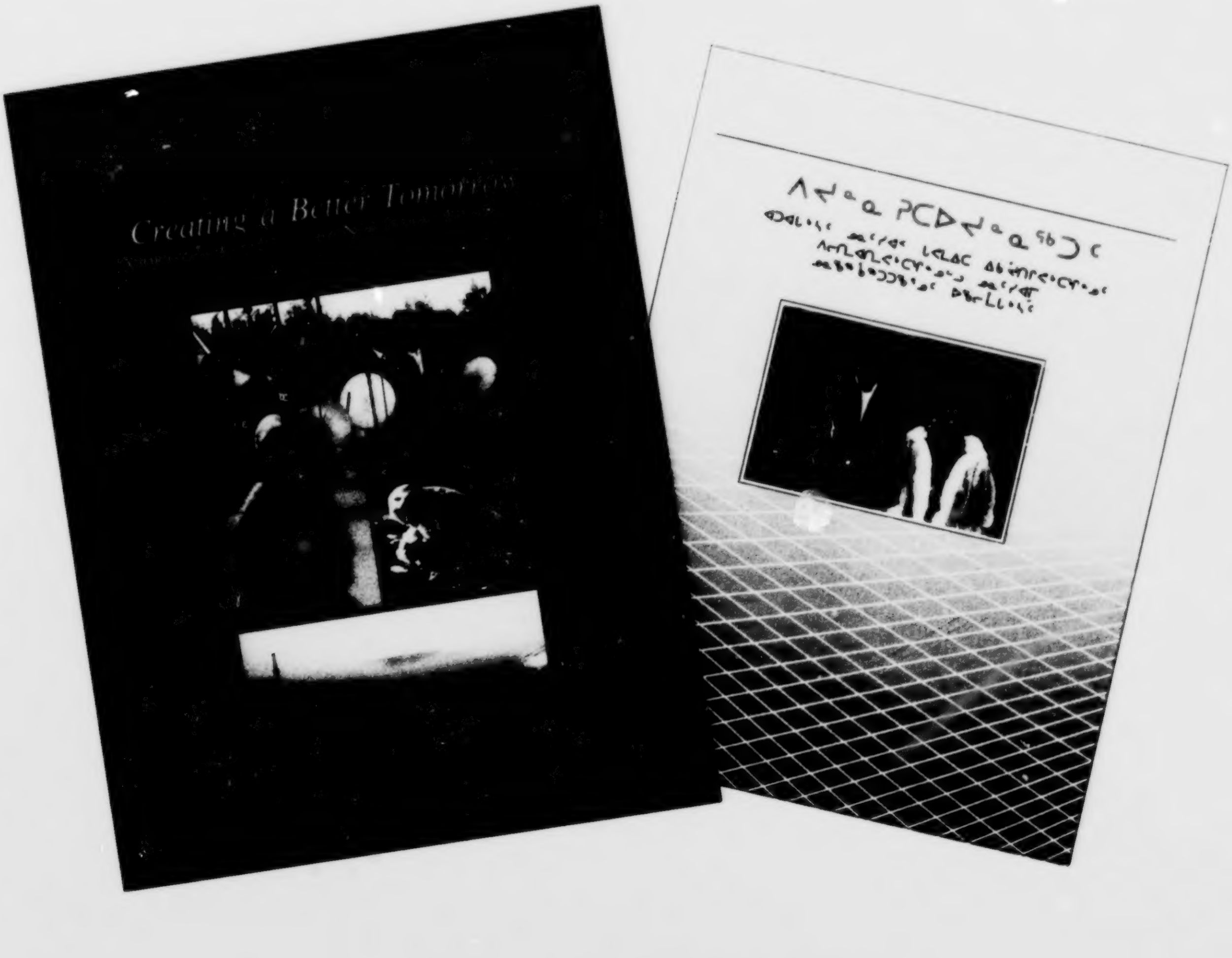
In another encouraging step, the wildlife provisions of the TFN claim, which were first agreed to in 1981, were re-initialled in May. This served to allow the parties to make minor adjustments to the original document and the hope is that, with the re-initialling, some form of implementation of the agreement may be carried out before a final agreement is reached. Almost complete is the negotiation of the Nunavut impact review board, expected to be a cornerstone of the environmental review process in the TFN settlement region.

In June, the secretariat hired a land selection negotiator who began work on the land selection process in the Dene/Metis claim area. During this time, the secretariat continued to be involved in monitoring the implementation of the Western Arctic claim settlement.

On the matter of constitutional development in the NWT, a sessional paper was presented to the June session of the Legislative Assembly. The paper dealt with the processes of division, devolution and claims and suggested an integrated governmental strategy for political and constitutional reform.

The secretariat also prepared the territorial government's response to the report of the task force to review comprehensive claims policy, *Living Treaties, Lasting Agreements*. The Territorial Government was generally supportive of the recommendations the report made for a new federal claims policy but felt that, because of unique conditions in the NWT, the new policy should contain separate provisions to deal with the political rights of aboriginal people in the NWT. The response also restated the position that aboriginal rights should be affirmed and not extinguished and suggested that implementation of settlements must be fully addressed in a new policy, that claimant groups should be able to negotiate offshore rights and that a co-ordinated public information program should be established.

The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs has stated his intention to review the federal comprehensive claims policy in consultation with the Territorial Government. The resolution of this issue and the updating of the policy should provide a further impetus for the settlement of the Dene/Metis and Inuit claims in the NWT.



Publications of the aboriginal rights secretariat published in 1986 included "Creating a Better Tomorrow" and "Opportunities".

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES SECRETARIAT

The Honourable Tom Butters is the minister responsible for the Energy Mines and Resources Secretariat. He assumed the portfolio from the Honourable Tagak Curley in October, 1986.

The secretariat provides policy, strategy and technical advice to the Executive and to Territorial Government departments concerning non-renewable resource issues. Major attention was given in 1986 to difficulties in the petroleum and mining industries. The secretariat is working to stimulate the renewal of these industries by improving the investment climate. Steps were taken in the petroleum industry to increase the participation of local communities in development activity.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING

The Executive Council is seeking a strengthened role for the Territorial Government and for northerners in the management of petroleum resources. Work continued on a federal-territorial management and revenue-sharing agreement. One objective of this agreement would be to define the increasing management responsibilities of the Territorial Government and to provide it with further resource revenues.

An important factor influencing northern oil exploration is the availability of new lands for exploration in the Mackenzie Valley. The secretariat is working with communities to determine the best way to release new lands for exploration and still protect community interests.

ENERGY RESOURCES

The NWT has the potential to make a significant contribution to Canadian oil self-sufficiency. The estimated recoverable reserves of the Amauligak structure alone are 775 million barrels, which is equivalent to about 14% of Canada's remaining conventional crude oil reserves at year-end 1985 of 5,763 million barrels. Discovered oil resources in NWT lands total approximately 2 billion barrels.

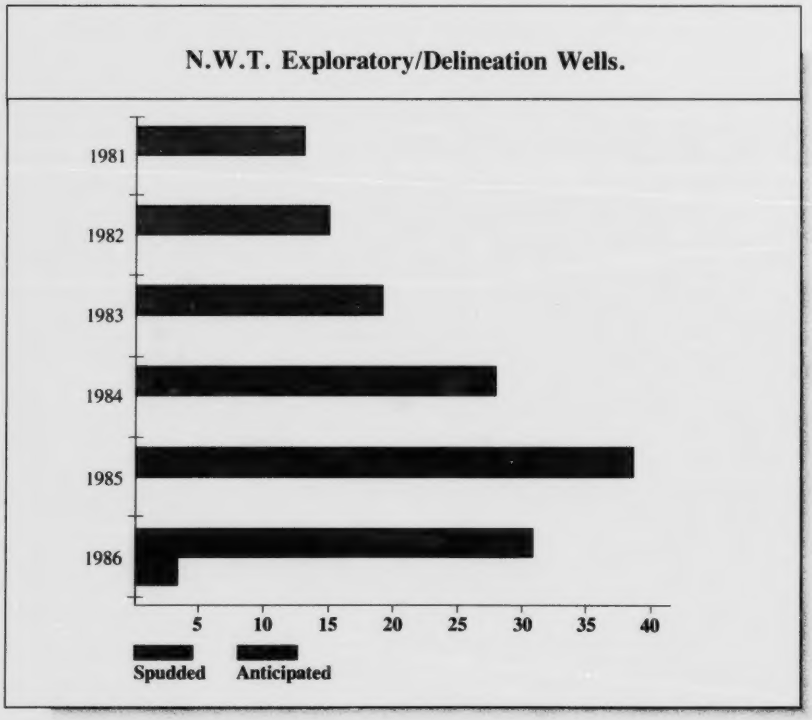
The year 1986 was still a busy one for oil and gas exploration activity in the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta region and the Mackenzie Valley, with 50 exploration wells being drilled. Early in the year, however, it became clear that a drastic downturn in exploration activity was imminent, due primarily to falling oil prices. Exploration bases in Tuktoyaktuk operated by Dome, Esso and Gulf were closed and the offshore drilling rigs and other equipment were placed in storage or moved out of the region.

The flow rates of 16,000 bbls per day recorded during the summer from the Amauligak 1-65 well are believed to be the highest ever recorded by a single well in Canada. Unfortunately, Gulf Canada and its partners were unable to continue a delineation program for the Amauligak structure. Planning for the development of crude oil resources in the Beaufort Sea has been postponed until oil prices stabilize at higher levels.

ALTERNATE ENERGY PROJECTS

The Government of the Northwest Territories is aware of the need to reduce the NWT's dependence on petroleum products purchased from southern Canada. The secretariat continued its efforts to encourage the development of alternative energy supplies to NWT communities.

Projects which were proposed or initiated in 1986 included natural gas supply to Tuktoyaktuk, a piped propane distribution system in Hay River, a wind energy demonstration project in Cambridge Bay, expanded use of wood in Mackenzie Valley communities, and the use of crude oil from Bent Horn as a substitute for diesel fuel in the generation of electricity in Resolute.


N.W.T. Exploratory/Delineation Wells.

1

2

3

1

Underground drilling for gold at the Lupin Mine near Contwoyto Lake.

2

Dry docking operations by Dome Petroleum in the Beaufort.

3

Drilling operatons at Esso Resources' extensive oil field development at Norman Wells.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mining industry faced declining metals prices in late 1985 and throughout the first half of 1986. As a result, Canada Tungsten Mine at Tungsten ceased production in October, 1986, resulting in a loss of about 220 jobs. Pine Point Mines announced early in the year that losses caused by low zinc prices were forcing them to adopt an operating strategy that could lead to a close of operations by mid-1987. Cutbacks at Pine Point also led to lower employment levels during 1986. A recent recovery in zinc prices and an aggressive exploration campaign hold some prospect for a continuation of operations through 1988. Unless further ore reserves are discovered, Salmita is expected to close in 1987 as well. This will mean further employment losses.

A modest recovery in gold prices in 1986 led to no new mine openings, however, development activities increased at Terra Mines' Bullmoose Lake project and at two other small gold projects east of Yellowknife. Highwood Resources continued feasibility studies on their rare earth minerals project east of Yellowknife, while Urangesellschaft announced a feasibility study on their Lone Gull uranium project near Baker Lake. The projected increase in employment at these potential mines may not replace the jobs in established mines in 1985 and 1986.

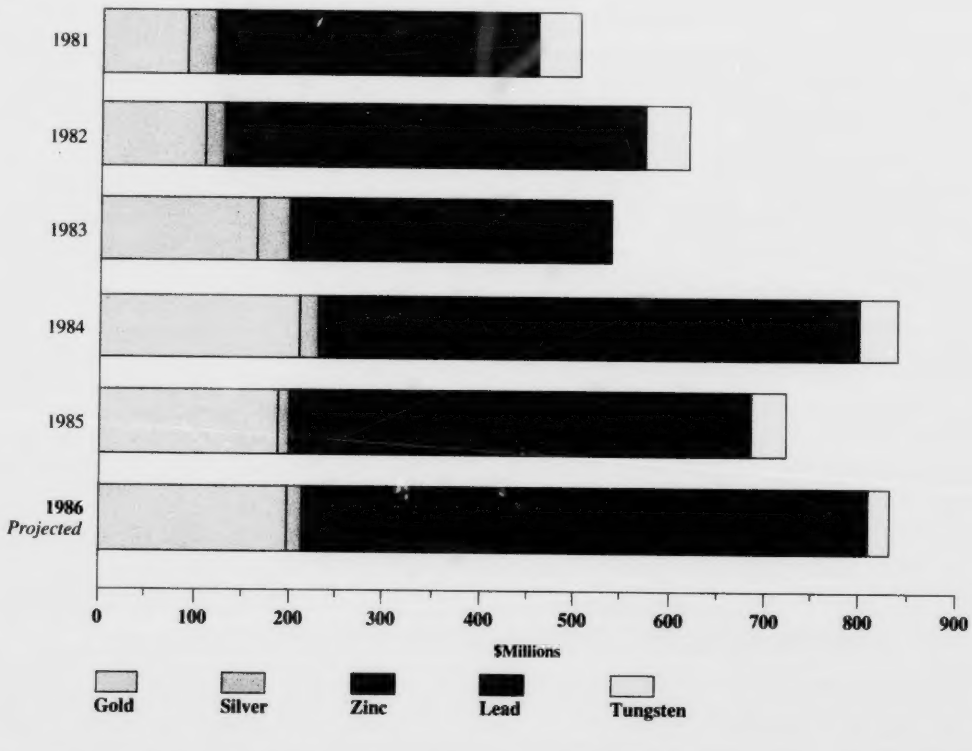
The value of mineral production from NWT mines in 1985 was $720,287,000. Projected value for 1986 is $826,000,000 with the largest increase in the value of zinc produced.

Approximately 3,000 persons are employed directly in the mining industry with annual payments of $140 million on salaries and wages and $20 million in local purchases. To maintain and increase the valuable contribution of this industry to the NWT, new mines must be developed to replace those that are declining due to exhaustion of their reserves and low metals prices.

The secretariat has been working with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada to develop a mineral development sub-agreement, scheduled to come into effect in 1987. The sub-agreement contains a package of programs to encourage increased exploration within the NWT. Key among these programs is an expanded effort in geoscience investigation, information and mapping. Also important are provisions for work within communities to increase local participation in the industry.

Value of N.W.T. Mineral Production

Metals Contained in Concentrates *Statistics collected by GNWT — Mining Inspection Services*



NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

On November 5, 1985, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources agreed to a memorandum of understanding with the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs which initiated activities aimed at transferring the NWT assets and operations of NCPC to the Territorial Government by March, 1987.

The objective of the transfer is to achieve a fiscally responsible, self-financing and dependable utility operation, providing power at reasonable and stable rates.

Work on the transfer continued throughout 1986, focusing on the financial terms of the transfer to yield the objectives set out by the ministers, alternatives for the operating structure of the new NWT utility, and the NWT location of the new utility's head office.

In 1986, the Legislative Assembly passed the NWT Energy Corporation Act to provide the government with a means of acquiring the assets of NCPC. The act invests the new corporation with broad powers to enable efficient utility operations at arms length from the normal financial constraints of government. Regulation of the utility will be undertaken by the Public Utilities Board.

During the ownership transition of NCPC, utility operations will be well maintained. This will largely be achieved through the efforts of existing northern-based NCPC staff, all of whom will be offered positions within the new utility subsequent to transfer.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ZONES

Under the resource development policy, the Executive Council has designated certain areas of the NWT as development impact zones (DIZ) and has encouraged the formation and funding of DIZ groups to provide regional public input on resource development issues. DIZ groups advise the territorial and federal ministers and industry on community perceptions and make recommendations concerning projects.

During 1986, three DIZ groups were operational. Because of the downturn in resource development activity in the Beaufort and central Mackenzie, the two DIZ groups in those areas reorganized to increase their effectiveness and reduce costs to their sponsors.

The challenge which DIZ groups face is to provide government and industry with timely, critical advice and increase community liaison on resource development issues in an efficient and cost effective manner. Industry continued to contribute to the work of the DIZ groups, indicating their confidence in the work of these bodies.

At the Malakpaq rig Government Leader Nick Sibbeston, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Tagak Curley and Jim Livingston, northern affairs oil manager for Gulf Oil (centre), hold the hose to the sea bottom oil reservoir, as the oil is drawn for the first trial shipment of Beaufort crude by tanker, September 10, 1986.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORATE

The Executive Council established the Equal Employment Directorate in accordance with its objective to have a public service that is competent and represents the population it serves.

Responsibility for the Equal Employment Directorate was held by the Government Leader, the Hon. Nick G. Sibbeston, from the creation of the directorate early in 1985 until responsibility was transferred to the Hon. Red Pedersen in September, 1986.

The directorate's primary role is to co-ordinate government-wide equal employment and affirmative action planning by providing guidance to deputy ministers on design and implementation of departmental plans. This role is mandated by the government's native employment policy, which endorses affirmative action and emphasizes the training, employment and promotion of native people within the public service.

The directorate keeps statistics on under-represented groups in the public service and in the population as a whole, develops and maintains a talent banking system, and evaluates and reports progress on affirmative action objectives and achievements. It also recommends over-all affirmative action strategies to the Executive Council through the minister responsible for equal employment.

In addition to headquarters staff in Yellowknife, five equal employment officers work in the five administrative regions.

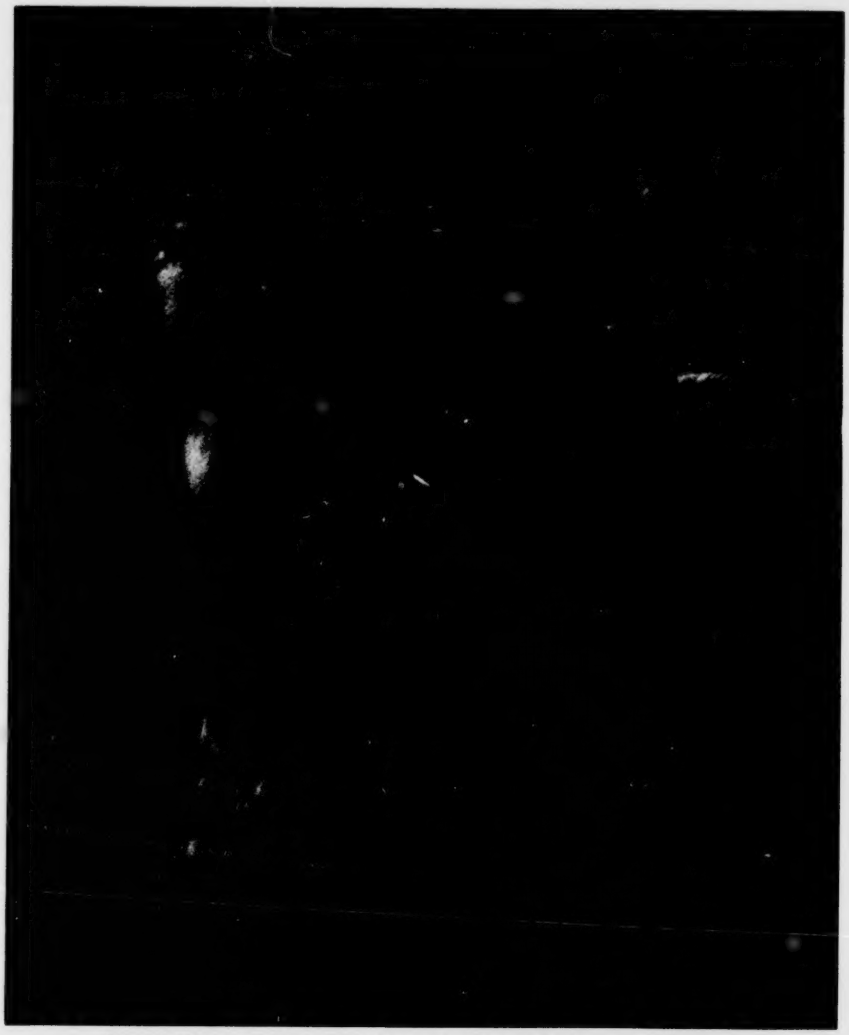
All departments and regions developed native employment action plans proposing solutions to barriers to employment and promotion of native people and identifying accountability for achieving objectives. These individual plans were amalgamated by the directorate into a service-wide plan which set short-term (1986-87) and long-term (1989-90) objectives. The aim is to increase representation of native people in the public service to 52 per cent. The level at December 1985 was 30 per cent. Plans will be reviewed annually.

Programs developed to assist in achieving the goals include a basic academic upgrading for native employees, basic office training to qualify people for entry-level secretarial/clerk-typist positions, and training-on-the-job aimed at giving native people the work experience they need to obtain a public service position.

A cross-cultural orientation program has been developed to sensitize all public service employees to the various cultures of the Northwest Territories. It will be offered in the regions at least twice each year.

These initiatives required additional funding totalling $3 million to implement the native employment public service plan.

As part of the native employment policy, the Executive Council indicated that in April, 1986, the Equal Employment Directorate's mandate would be broadened to include women, the disabled and non-native people born in the Northwest Territories. The N.W.T affirmative action advisory committee, made up of management, labour and representatives of disadvantaged groups, has been working with the directorate to develop a draft policy.



Renewable Resources officer Evelyn Krutko, stationed in Fort Providence, was featured on an equal employment directorate poster series.

PRIORITIES AND PLANNING SECRETARIAT

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat provides policy advice and support services to the Priorities and Planning Committee of the Executive Council, and on request, to individual ministers or their departments and agencies. The secretariat is responsible for recommending to the Executive Council on: Government policies and long term strategies; policy and program proposals; broad priorities for the allocation of government resources; major organizational proposals and strategic reviews or program evaluation.

The committee acts as a forum for members of the Executive Council to collectively develop their priorities and long-term government initiatives through the use of policy and the establishment of funding priorities.

The secretariat was also active in assisting departments in developing proposals for Executive consideration. Through on-going communication and the completion of preliminary assessments that recommend various options and considerations, the departments are provided with additional information that may be useful in submitting proposals to the Executive committees.

Major changes took place to the priorities setting process in 1986. The priorities reserve was eliminated. New policy initiatives may be brought forward at any time with financial consideration of new initiatives taking place through the overall operational plan process. This approach broadens the influence of Executive Council priorities.

In 1986, the secretariat co-ordinated the production of several publications designed to assist managers in meeting their goals and objectives. For example, an updated version of the Executive Committee System Handbook explains in detail the structure of the Executive Committees, their systems, procedures and protocols, while another publication provides training modules designed to assist departments in the area of equal employment.

The secretariat has established a data base for quick access to Executive Council records of decision. Other computerized data base applications are being investigated with the aim of improving the speed of information access.

The secretariat undertook a number of special projects in 1986. These included: development of a programs and services manual, scheduled for completion in 1987, to provide a complete listing of all Territorial Government programs and services; preparation of several ministerial briefing books and presentations; analysis of three major departmental reorganizations; and formalizing appointment procedures for boards and agencies throughout the N.W.T. Standardization of procedures for grants and contributions policies was also expected to be completed by year end.

WOMEN'S SECRETARIAT

The Women's Secretariat assists the government in responding to the concerns of women in the NWT. The secretariat advises the minister responsible for the status of women, Honourable Red Pedersen, and provides support for the Advisory Council on the Status of Women, who advocate and lobby for the concerns of women. The secretariat is also the focal point for non-government and federal/-provincial/territorial agencies and departments which deal with women's concerns.

A five-year plan of action, entitled "Equality for Women," is under way. Priorities are employment, education, health, women in public life, legislation, and integrating status of women concerns into Territorial Government policies and programs.

The secretariat is involved in several initiatives including, spousal assault, child care, more women in training and employment, and native women in economic development. A labour force strategy was developed by ministers responsible for the status of women for the November 1986 First Ministers' Conference. This joint initiative will address women's participation in the labour force, barriers hindering full equality, and policies or programs to which individual governments may commit. Mr. Pedersen is ensuring that the distinct needs of Northern women are being taken into consideration.

CHOICES, a three-year plan of action to deal with spousal assault, is being implemented with programs for victims and batterers. Communities that have benefited include Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Fort Providence, Inuvik and Rae-Edzo. Project ideas were initiated and carried out by community groups. Funds were allocated for workshops/conferences, planning of transition homes, researchers, crisis centers, therapy, information booklets, and community counsellors.

The secretariat assists groups with funding requests and works with other government departments on initiatives to benefit women. Resource materials, including Northern Women Talk, a newsletter published by the advisory council; and other magazines and tabloids regarding women's issues are available for the public.

A talent bank of women has been established. This list of qualified women who have indicated an interest in territorial boards and councils is used by the Women's Secretariat to recommend appointments of women. Approximately 100 women from 13 communities across the Territories have submitted their names so far, and some appointments have been made.

DEVOLUTION OFFICE

The Devolution Office is responsible for establishing a government-to-government process for transferring provincial-type authorities to the Government of the N.W.T. The priority has been to develop a consensus within the North on the types of powers being sought and on structures and policies required to meet the needs of NWT residents.

The first achievement in reaching a northern consensus occurred when the memorandum of understanding on devolution was signed on April 24, 1986 with the Dene/Metis. Since then the Devolution Office has completed negotiation of the schedules. The type and extent of Dene/Metis participation is being negotiated. Similar attempts in reaching agreement with the Inuit have not yet been successful.

The office also represented the Territorial Government on a working group established to recommend structures and processes for managing land and water in the NWT. The other participants were the Dene/Metis and Indian and Northern Affairs. The Devolution Office, in conjunction with the Dene/Metis, proposed revised terms of reference to the federal negotiator, which will broaden the scope of the original concept to include designing structures and processes for managing all land and resources within the Dene/Metis settlement area.

The Devolution Office also played a major role in the transfer of Health responsibilities by co-ordinating the capital aspects of the transfer.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Federal/Provincial and Intergovernmental Affairs office was established in 1980 to act as a political base in Ottawa for the Government Leader and other Executive Council members.

The main function of the office is to establish liaison between the Executive Council and federal cabinet ministers, their political staff and Members of Parliament. The office also monitors federal policies and programs which affect the North and provides, on an ongoing basis, information to the federal government regarding northern policies and issues.

Material is also prepared for many members on Parliamentary Standing Committees, such as Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. The office also assists in arrangements for intergovernmental conferences and meetings such as the Ministerial Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters, federal/provincial briefings on free trade, the Northwarning Project and the Canada/Denmark Marine Environmental Cooperation Agreement.

Assistance, information and briefing material on the North is provided to federal ministers and members of the diplomatic community planning official visits to the Northwest Territories. As well, this office provides information on tourism, employment, and a wide variety of other subjects to business people, academics, students, and the general public interested in the North.

During the year, Bob Pilot was appointed Deputy Minister of the Ottawa office, replacing Claire Barnabe, who is on a two year secondment to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics provides statistical support for government priority setting, budget development and overall planning, including development of Northwest Territories statistics, release of statistical publications and other documents, advice and assistance to users of this information, and representation of the government on statistical matters.

Of particular note during 1986 was finalization of territorial economic accounts for the period 1977-1985, a joint project with Statistics Canada and the Yukon Government. These accounts provide economic performance data for each territory previously not available for the North. As well, work began with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism on updating the 1985 Northwest Territories Business Directory, and a publication was released detailing the structure of the Northwest Territories business community.

During the year, the bureau represented territorial statistical interests in its dealings with Statistics Canada, other federal departments and agencies, and the Conference Board of Canada. Consultations took place relating to the 1986 Census of Canada, native peoples data being of special concern; and assistance was given to Statistics Canada in its northern census effort.

Deputy Ministers

S. Lal
Deputy Minister
Justice

E. Nielsen
Deputy Minister
Finance

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works
and Highways

A. Menard
Deputy Minister
Municipal and
Community Affairs

J. Handley
Deputy Minister
Education

L. Vertes
Deputy Minister of
the Executive Council

J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

P. Moody
Deputy Minister
Health

B. Cowcill
Deputy Minister
Social Services

A. Sorensen
Deputy Minister
Culture and
Communications

J. Nelson
Comptroller-General

J.A. Heron
Deputy Minister
Personnel

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Government Services

NWT Housing Corporation

Hiram Beaubier
President
Northwest Territories
Housing Corporation

Heads of Secretariats

P. Hart
Secretary to the
Energy Mines and
Resources Secretariat

D. Bohnet
Director
Equal Employment
Directorate

T. Graeme
Executive Director
Status of Women
Secretariat

C. Overvold
Executive Director
Aboriginal Rights and
Constitutional
Development

Regional Directors

G. Black
Fort Smith
Regional Director

K. MacRury
Baffin
Regional Director

D. Norris
Inuvik
Regional Director

G. Tanner
Keewatin
Regional Director

H. Adamache
Kitikmeot
Regional Director

EDUCATION

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1986, the Honourable Dennis Patterson, Minister of Education, continued to develop new initiatives to shape an education system which more effectively meets the needs of all Northerners from kindergarten through adulthood.

The development and delivery of aboriginal language and cultural programs, particularly in kindergarten to grade six, is a high priority of the minister. An approach and strategy for language development, prepared by the Department of Education, was included in the government's response to the recommendations of the task force on aboriginal languages, and tabled in the Legislative Assembly in October.

Three centres for teaching and learning at Eskimo Point, Fort Franklin and Fort Simpson/Fort Providence, were established. These serve as a base for development of curriculum, and language and cultural material for the language spoken in the surrounding area. It is expected that at least three more teaching and learning centres will be established within the next year. The development of these centres and the establishment of field-based teacher education programs will facilitate the development of school programs in native languages.

The western teacher education program has been totally revised and is now providing field-based bilingual teacher training through the centres for teaching and learning. Although the benefits of this program will not be immediate, within four years as many as 35 trained bilingual teachers will graduate. With these graduates, and the graduates of the eastern Arctic teacher education program, most new teaching positions will soon be filled by northern trained teachers.

Joannie Kaviok, 1912-1986, lived all his life in Eskimo Point. He was a respected traditional man who hunted for his family, carved and provided service to his community.

Even before new compulsory school attendance legislation was proclaimed in September, commitment by parents to improve their children's school attendance was evident. Significant improvements in attendance were noted in communities such as Fort Liard and Grise Fiord. A school counsellor training program has been designed and will begin in 1987. Initially the main responsibility of the counsellors will be to heighten parental awareness of the importance of education and to improve attendance.

Although no new divisional boards were established in 1986, development funds were provided for three future boards in the Deh Cho area, Kitikmeot and Dogrib areas. The Keewatin Regional Education Association also indicated desire to move toward divisional board status.

To further promote local responsibility for education, Mr. Patterson tabled legislation which will enable boards of secondary education to be created for secondary schools serving more than one region or jurisdiction. It is anticipated that the first secondary board will be established in Yellowknife in 1987.

Two other school program priorities of the Minister of Education are the development of high schools and special education. High school grade levels were extended at Pangnirtung, Rankin Inlet and Clyde River. It is the minister's intention that all communities with sufficient enrollment will deliver a high school program.

The Honourable
Dennis Patterson
Minister of Education

Special education guidelines and directives were finalized and steps were taken to begin to implement this program in all schools. The minister's goal is that within the next few years all students with special learning needs will have access to educational expertise at least at the regional level, and preferably in their home community.

Given the current economy of the N.W.T, adult education and employment development have become even more important. Adult educators are now resident in almost all communities

A grade one class at Nakasuk School in Frobisher Bay.

in the North and most courses delivered continued to provide basic upgrading and skills training. The downturn in non-renewable resource industries resulted in a decrease in the number of apprentices being sponsored, but the number who graduated as journeymen increased slightly.

An accord was signed by Dennis Patterson, Minister of Education and Don Mazankowski, the federal Minister of Transport, which outlined mechanisms for greater native participation in the transport industry. Mr. Patterson also participated in discussions with other ministers of education and labour primarily concerning the Canadian job strategy and the financing of post-secondary education.

In 1986, with six additional employment officers and a substantial increase in on-the-job training funds, the department was able to prepare people for more employment opportunities. One outstanding employer, the Expo pavilion, provided experience for over 100 northerners during its few months of operation.

Student loans, an indication of the number of students studying at post-secondary institutions, increased substantially. Approximately 28% of the students who took advantage of loans and grants were native students.

During the fall session of the Legislative Assembly, the Arctic College Act was introduced and passed. This legislation has been a major objective of the Minister of Education for the past several years. It provides a statutory base for the college board of governors and college operations.

During the year, Mr. Patterson announced the development of the Inuvik campus of the Arctic College. It is the third college campus developed in the north, and will focus on college training for job opportunities in the Inuvik and Beaufort area. The Thebacha campus continues to offer an increased field-based program and a continuing core of campus programs, particularly in the trades field. The Iqaluit campus is growing and in 1986 delivered programs to over 200 extension students from the Baffin and Keewatin regions, and approximately 70 students on campus.

In August, the minister met with headquarters and regional senior education officials and superintendents to examine how well the department was meeting the five goals established in 1985, and to establish specific objectives for 1986. Mr. Patterson was also able to make a quick visit to schools in Northern Alaska. This tour and discussions with Alaskan educators were useful both in confirming that the direction of education in the Northwest Territories is sound and in pointing out new considerations for future development.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Secondary

Grade 10 was added to more community schools allowing an increasing number of students to continue their education longer in or closer to their home community. High school programs are now offered in 13 N.W.T schools. The most recent community to add grade 10 was Clyde River, and Rankin Inlet and Pangnirtung added grade 11.

At the end of the 1985/86 school year 207 grade 12 students graduated with a high school diploma, 11 more than in 1984/85. Of these students 54 graduated with an advanced diploma and three of them with excellence.

Dene and Inuit Studies

The Dene Nation and Inuit Silattuqsarvingat are developing senior high programs for their respective language groups. Upon completion, these courses will be offered for Alberta credit to grade 10, 11 and 12 students. The programs will concentrate on aboriginal history, contemporary issues, and traditional skills. Dene/Inuktitut language materials to support the programs are also under development.

Elementary

In a departmental conference in August, the minister determined that teaching of reading, writing and thinking skills in elementary schools was essential for the continued success of students in high school and post-secondary institutions.

One objective of the Department of Education is to ensure that students in kindergarten to grade four, particularly those whose first language is an aboriginal language, get special attention in the development of language skills. Plans are now under way to develop a reading and writing testing program to assess the skills of grade 3 to 4 students, and ultimately to assess the effectiveness of the English and aboriginal language programs in elementary schools.

The Minister of Education recognizes that N.W.T. schools both have to become more effective and must be perceived as relevant by parents and the general public. Research began to determine the characteristics of "effective northern schools".

Family Life Education

The alcohol and other drugs component of the health program, jointly developed by the departments of Social Services and Education, will be implemented in kindergarten to grade 6 during the 1986/87 school year. Pilot testing of the remainder of the health program continues. The family life unit is being reviewed and evaluated by separate groups and will be piloted in a number of schools because of the sensitive nature of this subject.

The N.W.T., like all other jurisdictions in Canada, has also been developing initiatives to prevent child abuse. Information on reporting suspected child abuse has been provided in all schools, and training of principals has commenced to ensure that all education staff are aware of their legal and moral obligations.

Special Needs

New guidelines for special needs education have been approved which will establish the levels of service to be provided to special needs students. Training for teachers has to assist teachers in providing the appropriate education program to all students in their care. Negotiations with McGill University, if successful, will give appropriately trained N.W.T. teachers certificates in special needs education.

Educational Technology

The use of micro-computers in the school continues to expand. All schools and adult centres now have, or will shortly receive, at least one micro-computer. Funding for these computers

1

2

3

1

Ruth Paungrat reads in Inuktitut to students in Baker Lake.

2

The Mildred Hall school choir in Yellowknife preparing for their performance at Expo '86.

3

Eileen Marlowe reviews mathematics skills on a computer at Lutselk'e School in Snowdrift.

was provided through school and regional capital, and from special headquarters funding.

Distance education research continues, and an association of those interested in distance education has been formed. Teleconferencing courses are becoming increasingly popular in the N.W.T., and now rival correspondence courses among adult learners.

School Counsellor Training Program

Provision was made under the compulsory school attendance amendment to the Education Act for local education authorities to apply for a school counsellor. A one year field-based training program will begin in January 1987 for 15 trainees. The school counsellors will work co-operatively with parents, teachers, administrators and supervisory staff to help with the overall development of students and to improve their school attendance. It is planned that counsellors will promote an understanding of school programs, the value of education, and will counsel students to make realistic career and occupational choices. The counsellor will act as a liaison between the school, home and community to develop a better understanding between individuals and the school and will provide positive guidance to students.

Training for School Administrators

In order to meet the needs of new and existing administrators within the school system in the N.W.T., a program of administrator training is being established which will provide guidance and training to senior educators to assist them in becoming effective education leaders. Research into effective schools has identified the administrator as a key factor in establishing and maintaining effective schools. A preliminary training program for principals began in 1986. This training program will be expanded to provide a formal certification program.

ADVANCED EDUCATION

Arctic College

The year 1986 marked the coming of age of the Northwest Territories community college system. Legislation was approved at the fall session establishing a statutory base for the college. A development plan based on this legislation will be provided to the public early in 1987 to detail the future directions of this largely community-based institution.

In the fall, the Department of National Defence turned over the Canadian Forces base in Inuvik which was renovated to provide the facilities for a college campus for the Inuvik region. The campus will provide residential facilities as well as instructional space for a community recreation leadership program, a business administration course and a wide variety of academic and pre-employment programs. The core program which formerly constituted Tuk Tech will also be delivered from this campus.

The office of the president of Arctic College was established in Yellowknife and a vice-president was appointed to manage the Thebacha campus. In October, the trades complex extension at Thebacha, jointly funded by the territorial and federal governments, was completed. This facility permitted all trade programs to be delivered in one building, and provided the campus with additional space for the delivery of pre-employment plumbing and electrical programs. A married student residence for the campus was completed in November to provide much needed accommodation for 28 students and their families.

Arctic College received an honourable mention at the 1986 annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Community Colleges held in Calgary. The award recognized the Tuk Tech programs and the partnership amongst Arctic College, the federal government and industry which allowed this unique training venture to succeed.

A revised field-based teacher education program began in September 1986 in the western Arctic. The new program designed to develop bilingual teachers, was operated out of Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Fort Franklin with an enrollment of students who represented a number of aboriginal language groups.

The community recreation leadership program began with 10 students in April 1986. This joint venture between the college, municipalities and the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs will ultimately result in the creation of approximately 40 jobs at the community level.

The Iqaluit campus in Frobisher Bay was expanded in 1986 with the addition of classroom, shop and office space in the Federal Building. Over 70 full-time students attended programs in 1986. The two year administrative studies program began operation with 18 full time and five part time students and program development started on the environmental technology and human development programs. Enrollment in 25 extension programs in both the Baffin and Keewatin regions exceeded 200 students during the course of the year.

N.W.T. Apprenticeship Program

The apprenticeship program was expanded in 1986 to include the trade of aircraft mechanic which increases the number of designated trades in the Northwest Territories to 36. A total of 350 apprentices were registered in the N.W.T. in 1986, a reduction from 1985. The decrease is attributed to a downturn in the economy resulting from the closure of a mine at Tungsten, the gradual slowdown of the Pine Point mine, and the decline in exploration activity in the Beaufort Sea. However, the number of apprentices who were certified as journeymen in 1986 increased to 75 from a total of 73 in 1985.

Employment Development

With the accord signed by the N.W.T. Minister of Education, and the federal Minister of Transport, it is anticipated that there will be a higher percentage of northern workers in the Ministry of Transport. To date, six flight specialists have been trained with 11 more actively involved in training programs. Transport Canada has developed detailed five year action plans, in consultation with the Government of the Northwest Territories, to further this objective.

Six new community labour pool officers were hired from funding provided through the economic development agreement. These officers made a significant contribution to northern employment by acting as a community resource in referring residents to jobs.

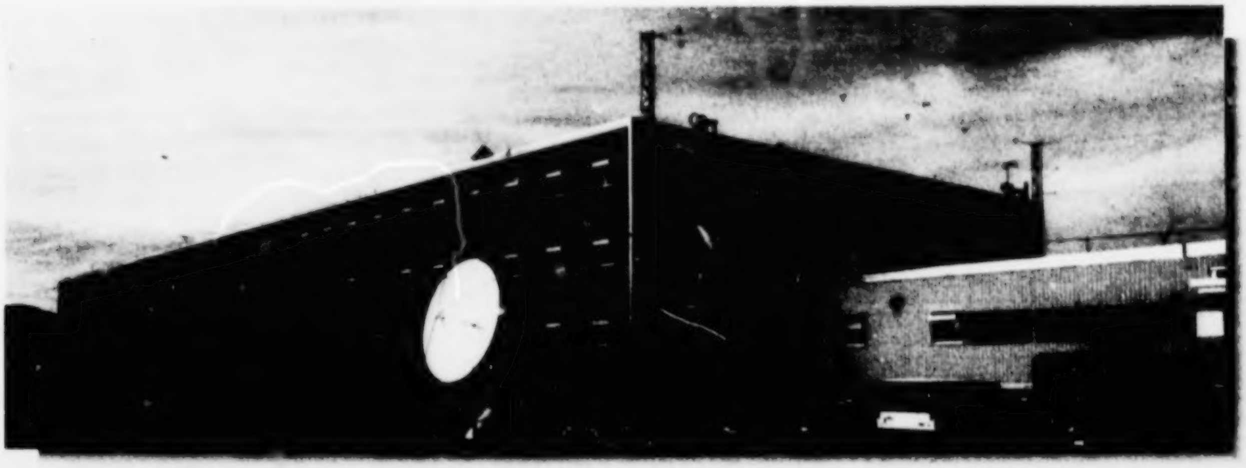
Funding for salary subsidies for the territorial-wide, training on-the-job program was increased by $300,000 over 1985 levels, and this resulted in the creation of over 50 permanent jobs by year-end.

2

1

3

4



1

Students in front of the new Arctic College Thebacha campus residence in Fort Smith.

2

Cheryl Grieve, a renewable resources student at Arctic College, Thebacha campus.

3

Deputy Minister Joe Handley presents Rosa Van Camp with her diploma from the teacher education program in Fort Smith.

4

The new Arctic College, Iqaluit campus residence in Frobisher Bay.

Post Secondary Student Enrolments

Academic Year	Total	Arctic College		Southern Schools	
		Technical	*Degree (EATEP)*	*Technical*	*Degree*
1984-1985	573	94	7	149	323
1985-1986	585	66	4	168	347
1986-1987	624	98	6	200	320
Total	1,782	258	17	517	990

Trade	Baffin	Keewatin	Kitikmeot	Inuvik	Ft. Smith	Yellowknife	Total
Appliance Serviceman	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Autobody Mechanic	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Baker	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Beautician	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Cabinet Maker	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook	2	0	0	2	5	0	9
Electrician	6	4	1	8	4	15	38
Floorcovering Mechanic	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Gasfitter	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Glass Worker	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Heavy Duty Mechanic	11	4	4	8	12	1	40
Housing Maintenance Serviceman	34	30	8	22	5	2	101
Instrument Mechanic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Industrial Warehousing	2	0	1	3	0	3	9
Machinist	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Millwright	2	0	0	1	2	4	9
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	3	2	0	4	4	6	19
Oil Burner Mechanic	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Painter/Decorator	0	1	1	1	1	3	7
Plumber	1	2	2	3	5	13	26
Power Engineer	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Partsman	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
Refrigeration Mechanic	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Sheet Metal Mechanic	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Small Equipment Mechanic	0	1	0	1	2	2	6
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Welder	1	0	0	1	4	7	13
Total	72	48	24	61	63	87	355

Training Services

Over 90 courses were provided to 1150 government employees across the Territories in 1986. These programs were designed to train employees of the public service in government systems and procedures, and to develop skills to enhance career potential. Courses in word processing and computer utilization were considered to be priorities to allow employees to adapt to changing technology in the work place.

The government in-service training and in-service apprenticeship programs employed 193 trainees in 1986, of whom 164 or 85% were native residents. Thirty trainees graduated in 1986 and nine apprentices were successful in obtaining their journeyman certificates.

The government's affirmative action program added significant resources to both the education leave and in-service training programs. These additional resources allowed the department to provide seven additional native employees with education leave during the year, and 31 native trainees were added to the in-service training program over the 1985 totals.

Student Assistance

A total of 600 N.W.T. students were provided with support from the N.W.T. student financial assistance fund in 1986, compared to 583 in 1985. This fund provides support to students enrolled in post-secondary programs of study.

Post-secondary student incentives were introduced in 1986 to provide additional support to N.W.T. students, above and beyond the support available to them through loans and/or grants. A total of 11 incentives were provided in 1986 for a total expenditure of over $68,000 for programs which were of particular importance to the economy of the Northwest Territories.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Program development work for an N.W.T. adult basic education program was completed in 1986, and the new program for adult grades 1-9 was implemented across the Territories in September. Extensive orientation seminars were held in all regions prior to the program start-up to provide adult educators with a detailed introduction to the system.

Training manuals for education authority secretary-treasurers and hunters' and trappers' associations were completed in 1986 for use in all settlements of the Northwest Territories.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Construction is under way for a major addition to the Fort Good Hope school which will relieve a serious classroom shortage and allow for the introduction of grade 10. Construction of the new Pelly Bay school is proceeding well, and both of these projects are under budget.

Official openings were held for five schools; Holman, Nahanni Butte, Resolute Bay, Sanikiluaq and Snare Lake. Major renovations and retrofit to the Grollier Hall student residence in Inuvik are continuing.

During the year, a standardized design for stand alone elementary schools was developed for new schools to be tendered this year in Pond Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point, Gjoa Haven and Fort Liard. The use of a standardized design will help reduce the costs of schools while allowing the department to better meet the requirement for community schools.

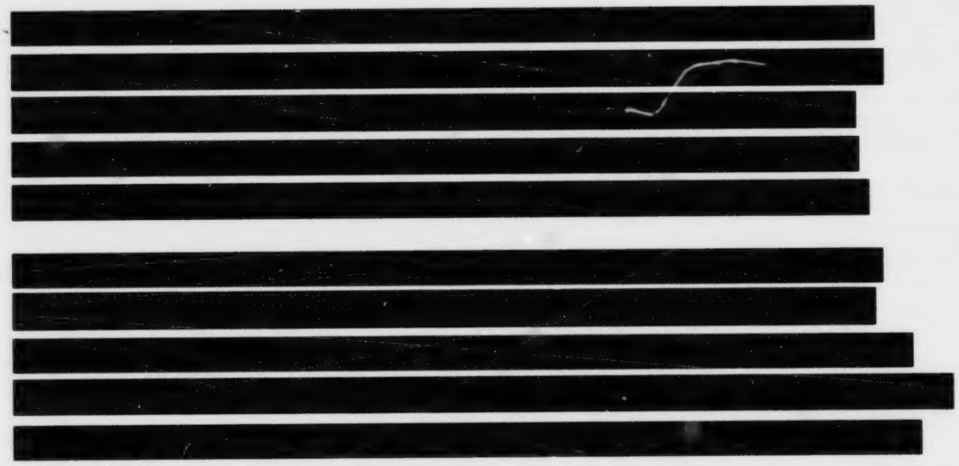
The construction program for the Arctic College will see completion and occupancy of the trades complex addition and continuing construction of student residence accommodation, both at the Thebacha Campus in Fort Smith. Design is under way for an Iqaluit campus building to include applied arts, library, adult education and adminstration facilities.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

Education personnel and enrolment statistics for 1986-87 school year are as follows:

Teachers in GNWT Schools	634
Teachers in Separate and Public Schools	136
CA's in GNWT Schools	86
CA's in Separate and Public Schools	14
Adult Educators	37
Home Management Educators	3
Teacher Education Program Trainees (86-87)	
Eastern Arctic	
— Institutional Programs	16
— Field Programs	58
Western Arctic	
— Institutional Programs	17
— Field Programs	19
Teacher Education Program Graduates (85-86)	
Eastern Arctic	14
Western Arctic	6
School Enrolment (1986-87)	13,296
School Attendance (1985-86)	82.4%

Northwest Territories School Enrollment 1977/78 to 1986/87



School Enrollment

Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	C1	C2	S1	S2	Total
1986	**1214**	**1738**	**1431**	**1397**	**1376**	**1079**	**1033**	**955**	**779**	**638**	**603**	**476**	**346**	**117**	**76**	**23**	**15**	**13296**
1985	1378	1756	1448	1535	1339	1287	1024	1121	864	725	549	377	319	4	0	0	0	13757

NOTE: C1 - Community Occupational Year 1 C2 - Community Occupational Year 2
S1 - Senior Practical Year 1 S2 - Senior Practical Year 2 TOTAL includes special education

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

The Honourable
Tagak Curley
Minister of Economic
Development and
Tourism
Minister of Government
Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1986, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Tagak Curley took a lead role in developing initiatives to stimulate some economic rebounds to the effects of declines in the petroleum, mining and fur industries. He chaired a Government of the Northwest Territories action force on these critical matters.

Mr. Curley was minister responsible for the Northwest Territories unprecedented participation at Expo '86, the largest specialized world exposition ever held. Expo '86 was a great success, with 54 nations, seven provinces, two territories, three U.S. states, and more than 40 corporations participating.

Mr. Curley was able to announce to the Legislative Assembly in October that the NWT pavilion rated the best of all Canadian pavilions at Expo and one of the top five of all the 80 pavilions on the Expo site. He attributed the success to those people who helped to shape the role the North would play at Expo, developed the NWT pavilion and worked in it.

"The people of the North came through with flying colours - and the world loved it," he said.

In recognition of his role in Expo '86 and his contribution to furthering the progress of tourism in the territories, the Travel Industry Association at their annual meeting presented Mr. Curley with the "Tourism Person of the Year Award".

On September 10, 1986 Mr. Curley signed an agreement with the Honourable Tom McMillan, federal Minister of the Environment, which established Canada's most northernly national park reserve. It was an historical day for the Inuit of the region who had taken care of the land and managed it traditionally and who were now inviting other Canadians and the rest of the world to come to see the beauty of that part of the north.

The minister continued to co-chair the NWT Business Council which has responsibility for providing broad economic advice from the private sector to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

In May, Mr. Curley co-ordinated a trade mission to Scandinavia for a delegation of members from the business council, government officials and native development corporations. Mr. Curley and Minister of Renewable Resources Red Pedersen were also members of the mission. The purpose was to learn about the highly developed economy of the nordic countries and gain ideas which could be implemented in the NWT.

There is a very competitive private sector in the nordic countries, yet at the same time they believe in certain subsidies such as in transportation, capital costs to start up new industry and operating subsidies. They believe in public equity in business. It is not perceived as government equity, but public equity and the public is proud to buy their own products. They manufacture goods from their raw materials and also finished products. These are areas that northerners could learn from and adapt in some variation.

Mr. Curley initiated negotiations for a new economic development agreement with the federal government. Prepared in consultation with more than 100 NWT organizations, including native development corporations, hunters and trappers associations, regional councils and chambers of commerce, the EDA will address crucial sectors of the economy through six subsidiary agreements: small business, arts and crafts, mining, tourism, renewable resources and regional economic strategies. The agreement is expected to be in place on April 1, 1987, following the expiration of the current one.

Regional economic development conferences were supported by Mr. Curley in response to requests of his col-

The Honourable Tagak Curley talking to Fort Good Hope drummer Lawrence Jackson at Expo '86.

leagues in the Legislative Assembly. M.L.As from the various regions were able to be participants along with their constituents. Mr. Curley addressed the sessions held in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Rankin Inlet. The conferences gave an opportunity to many northerners to contribute skill and experience to development of ideas from all sectors.

Mr. Curley spoke about the north's goals in the national context when he attended the Ministers of Mines conference in Banff and the Tourism Conference in Winnipeg. As well, as Minister of Economic Development he accompanied the Government Leader to the First Minister's Conference on the economy in Vancouver in November.

In 1986 there was a trend towards a negative economy in some regions. One contributing factor was federal government cutbacks designed to reduce the deficit and the effects these controls had on the Territorial Government's ability to generate economic growth. Also, the North, similar to other resource development areas, has been victimized by a world economic problem with the current low prices of petroleum, minerals and fur. It is difficult for the Territorial Government, or any regional government, to tackle international issues other than to respond to the effects that are locally concentrated.

Impacts on the North were significant including decreased cash flow, revenue reductions to the Territorial Government, unemployment, cutbacks in business expenditures and associated spin-off effects.

To counteract the economic problems, the Government of the Northwest Territories established the ministerial committee which Mr. Curley chairs. The committee works in conjunction with a federal ministerial action force which the prime minister announced in September. Both groups met in Inuvik on September 11 and again in Ottawa in December to focus on quick and responsive programs to address the urgency of the economic downturn, as well as to prepare a longer term plan to enhance the development of the north.

In general, the direction which Mr. Curley provided to the government, to the private sector and to northerners with specialized interest in the economy was to diversify, to rely more on the north's renewable resources, and to develop those associated industries; to create light industry; to encourage investment; to develop a manufacturing industry based on the north's raw materials and to put a lot of effort and funds into marketing. Tourism was considered important across the board - in all regions.

The minister's challenge was to provide some counterbalance to the economic downturn that has been dictated by international phenomena. Emphasis was placed on programs that have some local control.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The business services section assisted the business community by administering the following programs: small business contribution, Special ARDA, the economic development agreement, the small business loan fund, the Eskimo loan fund and the venture capital program. More than $18 million was spent under these programs to assist approximately 400 northern businesses with projects that increased northern employment and leveraged another $54 million in private investment.

NWT co-operatives continued to recover from losses experienced in 1982 and 1983. By the 1985 year end, sales and operating revenues had increased by more than 8% to a total of over $25 million. The forecast for 1986 was more sales, revenues and profits.

To assist the co-ops in further growth, the new Northwest Territories co-operative business development fund was established. The fund is expected to grow to more than $10 million over the next several years.

The arts and crafts section supported the Winnipeg Art Gallery's major exhibit commemorating the late Jessie Oonark's prints, wall hangings and carvings. The exhibit will travel to Yellowknife and several major Canadian centres. A print portfolio was commissioned from the Holman Eskimo Co-operative to honour the late Helen Kalvak and Mark Emerak. These major projects will help to promote sales of all Inuit art at home and abroad.

Sanikiluaq, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet, among others, received financial assistance for soapstone resupply. Technical and marketing advice and developmental assistance were provided in a number of Inuit print-making and carving communities. Support was given to Dene artisans and retailers to develop, produce and market products. Total support under this section was $250,000.

The new Inuit Sanauganut Katimajit (artist's association) held initial meetings, and discussed implementation recommendations contained in the Inuit fine art task force. A conference of Dene artisans and retailers is planned to initiate similar recommendations.

Commercial renewable resource activities continued to play an important role in the economic welfare of many NWT residents. The division increased its capital investments and marketing efforts in sawmilling, fishing and country foods harvesting to help bring about an overall increase in production and employment in the sector. To encourage future development in the renewable sector, a variety of unique products were prepared from fish, muskox and sealskin products for test marketing at Expo '86.

TOURISM AND PARKS

The 1986 World's Fair in Vancouver provided the tourism and parks division with an excellent opportunity to introduce NWT tourism and arts and crafts products to travelers from across the world. The NWT pavilion, jointly funded by the Territorial Government and industry representatives, played host to almost two million visitors.

The ministerial agreement to establish a national park reserve on northern Ellesmere Island, provides for tourism training and employment benefits for northerners and marks the first time the national parks service has agreed to negotiate terms for establishment of a park in the NWT. The area will become a full-fledged national park once land claims negotiations are settled.

Thirteen campsites were constructed and the lookout was upgraded at the Lady Evelyn Falls Territorial Park in 1986. Blackstone also saw substantial improvements.

In the eastern Arctic, Qaummaarviit and Kekerten Historic Parks are nearing completion in the Baffin region. Other historic sites are being investigated prior to development in the Keewatin region.

The division teamed up with Arctic College to offer eight guide training

2

1

3

4

1

Bow hunters on an expedition arranged by True North Safaris out of Rae.

2

A tourist guide training workshop at Holman.

3

Old Squaw Lodge is located on Alpine meadows in the midst of the Mackenzie mountains. It's a favorite with naturalists from many parts of the world.

4

Auyuittuk National Park on Baffin Island.

1

2

JESSIE OONARK

3

1

Dene porcupine quill work from Jean Marie River.

2

Danny Autut, economic development officer at Baker Lake.

3

Arctic char is processed at the commercial fish plant in Rankin Inlet.

courses at Cambridge Bay, Fort Smith, Pangnirtung, Lac La Martre, Baker Lake, Pond Inlet, Fort Liard and Cape Dorset. More than 60 people graduated from the courses with the skills needed to participate fully and profitably in the growing tourism industry.

The division and the Travel Industry Association jointly published a driving guide for the Mackenzie and Liard highways, as part of a continuing effort to facilitate road travel in the territories.

Regional tourism development strategies for the Keewatin and Kitikmeot were completed. A strategy for the Inuvik region got under way and will be completed in 1987. The strategies identify regional tourism development opportunities and recommend ways to implement them.

At the territorial level, the division is working with the NWT Tourism Industry Association on a product development strategy that will priorize development opportunities for the entire NWT. The division also developed a three-year marketing strategy, to attract three types of tourists: outdoor adventurers, sports hunting and fishing enthusiasts and those interested in arts, culture and touring.

The Explorers' Guide and World Class Fishing brochure won honourable mentions at the American Economic Council's promotional materials competition from among 338 North American entries and the travel poster series won a "superior" rating.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The policy and planning division developed a number of policies in support of the departmental goal to diversify the territorial economy.

The commercial renewable resource policy provides financial incentives to the commercial fishing, forestry and renewable resource harvesting industries. The trade show assistance policy will subsidize NWT businesses wishing to attend trade shows in the NWT and southern Canada. The policy furthers the department's goal of increasing exports, thereby enhancing local employment and income opportunities.

Funds allocated under the new short term employment policy (STEP) were turned over to the NWT Housing Corporation to be used for on-the-job training in the construction industry as part of the corporation's housing assistance program.

The carving stone assistance policy will provide training and financial assistance in the quarrying of soapstone and other artistic raw materials for communities which have been unable to secure supplies at a reasonable cost.

Work began on an investment incentives policy which will soon incorporate a number of initiatives aimed at encouraging businessmen to invest in the smaller communities. The policy will likely encompass the current venture capital program as well as a number of tax incentive measures.

Economic diversification was also a major consideration in preparation of a new three-year economic development agreement. New programs are expected to make significant contributions to the department's efforts to promote employment and income opportunities in the non-industrial sectors of the territorial economy, and even the mineral development subsidiary agreement will attempt to further diversify the economy by encouraging industry to explore mineral potential in regions of the NWT which don't have mines.

The division represented the Government of the Northwest Territories on the federal-provincial advisory group on Canada-US bilateral trade negotiations and the Canadian task force on incentives, investments and interprovincial trade.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Along with the normal financial management and administrative activities, this division administered the business loans and guarantees fund and the Eskimo loan fund. A new Business Loans and Guarantees Act is in effect. The Eskimo loan fund is administered on behalf of the Government of Canada.

During the year, 42 loans were issued from the business loans and guarantees fund totalling $3,647,000 and 10 loans were issued from the Eskimo loan fund totalling $466,000. An automated accounting system for these funds was introduced during the year.

1

2

3

4

1

Baker Lake drummers James Ukpagaq and Myra Arna'naaq entertain on the cloud stage at the NWT pavilion.

2

The Icicles Restaurant with its northern cuisine was a favorite with Expo '86 visitors from all over the world.

3

The NWT pavilion was rated the best of all Canadian pavilions and one of the top five of 80 pavilions on the Expo site.

4

An aerial display of moose hide stretched on frames was a prominent feature at the entrance to the exhibit area of the NWT pavilion.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Tagak Curley assumed responsibility for the operation of the Department of Government Services from the Honourable Tom Butters in October, 1986.

The department provides centralized support services to government departments and regional offices in the areas of communications and mail services, records and forms management, systems and computer services and supply and purchasing. The department also administers public programs in the areas of motor vehicle and driver licencing, petroleum products, civil emergency preparedness and liquor commission.

Under Mr. Curley's direction, the department filed an intervention against a proposed rate increase by NorthwesTel for its customers, which include the residents of the western N.W.T.

During his tenure, Mr. Butters was involved in a number of key areas including the presentation of the Territorial position concerning air services to remote communities in response to the paper entitled "Freedom to Move," which outlined the federal government's initiatives to deregulate the air industry to the parliamentary standing committee. The minister was instrumental in having the committee meet in several Territorial communities to hear northern opinions. These initiatives were instrumental in the North being designated a regulated zone for the next five years.

Presentations were also made opposing any transportation tax on cargo which would only serve to further increase the already high cost of doing business in the north.

As a result of lower world prices, the department lowered the price of fuel in the communities served by the petroleum products division. Also, the department formalized its role in the establishment of prices for the fuel products produced at the Norman Wells refinery and prices in Aklavik and Inuvik were reduced in the process.

The department assumed responsibility for the civil emergency preparedness program late in 1985. The minister contacted each community regarding its emergency plans, public awareness literature was developed for residents in flood-prone communities and work progressed with the town of Hay River and several federal departments in an attempt to find a long term solution to the annual flood threat which faces that community. The Territorial Government hosted the Interprovincial Council of Civil Emergency Measures in Yellowknife and Coppermine.

The motor vehicles division successfully introduced two year driver licences in the N.W.T. for the first time and also automated its Yellowknife issuing office. Concern with all-terrain vehicles caused the minister to correspond with all communities on the problem and seek their input into solutions. At the Council on Transportation, the Territorial Government pledged full support to an investigation of the current standards for all-terrain vehicles.

Mr. Butters had his departmental staff file a government intervention on an application by B.C. Rail to provide competitive long distance services within NorthwesTel's operating area.

The N.W.T. Liquor Commission undertook an initiative to turn the operation of its retail outlets in Inuvik, Norman Wells and Hay River over to agents. Response from the business community in those communities was supportive. At the request of the community of Frobisher Bay, the operation of the liquor warehouse/wholesale facility in that community will remain as a government-run operation. As the contracts expired for the agencies in Fort Smith, Pine Point and Fort Simpson, new tenders for the operation of retail stores in those communities were called.

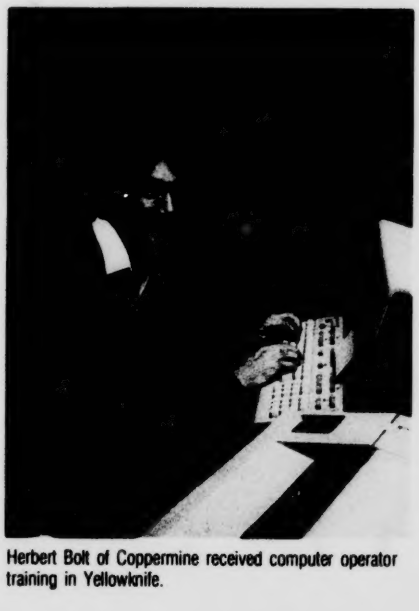
SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SERVICES

The systems and computer services division is responsible for the operation of the government's centralized computer facilities in Yellowknife and each of the regional headquarters. The division also develops and supports new computer systems for departments and assists departments in establishing and filling their needs for automated work stations. The Kitikmeot region received a new Hewlett Packard Model 48 computer in the spring, thus giving each regional office identical hardware configurations.

In Yellowknife, increased demand led to the acquisition of an additional Hewlett Packard Model 68 computer and further upgrades to Model 70s were undertaken.

The growth of micro computers within the government continued and new standards covering this type of equipment were introduced during the year. A government resource centre for micro computers was established.

New systems were designed for a number of departments, including a new motor vehicles registration and licencing system and a taxation and assessment system for the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs.



Herbert Bolt of Coppermine received computer operator training in Yellowknife.

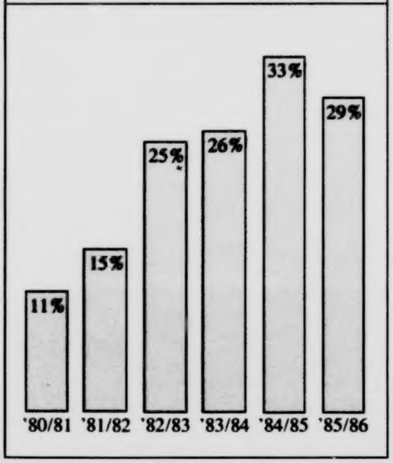
SUPPLY SERVICES

The supply services division is responsible for the purchasing, transportation, storage and delivery of all goods required by Territorial Government departments. It also charters aircraft and administers the government's business incentive policy. This policy is designed to enhance the northern economy by directing more government expenditures to domiciled business.

The requirement for regional warehouses continued to diminish as more goods were purchased from local suppliers. The inventory of goods held in the revolving fund in Rankin Inlet, for example, decreased by 50% in 1985/86. This continues the trend of encouraging the local private business sector to stock larger inventories of goods required by the government.

The percentage of dollars spent in the north declined slightly to 29%, as a result of large purchases of petroleum products and new computer equipment made in southern Canada.

Percentage of Dollars spent on Northern purchases.



OFFICE SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION

The office services and administration division provides specialist centralized services to all departments of the government through its records management, forms management, manuals production, telecommunications, mail handling and office furniture and equipment programs.

In 1986 there were a number of changes as a result of technological change. Electronic mail is being introduced on a trial basis to senior management and may be implemented in departments and the regions. New telephone equipment that is capable of handling electronic mail is being evaluated and the integration of voice/data communication is being studied.

Computerized programs were developed and implemented for the department's accountable assets program and the government's telephone inventory system.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The petroleum products division provides all petroleum products including automotive gasoline, naphtha, heating and aviation fuels to the 41 remote communities in the Northwest Territories where there are no commercial distributors. The products for sale by the division are transported to the communities as part of the annual resupply which occurs each summer in the Arctic. The products are discharged into large storage tanks in each community and locally hired contractors deliver the products to residents during the year.

Petroleum product prices decreased on July 1, 1986. This measure was taken to ensure that price decreases in the petroleum products world market benefit the residents of the Northwest Territories. Normally, changes to the government's retail price do not occur until the resupply season is over. Price decreases ranged from two to six cents per litre and 100/130 aviation gasoline by 30 cents per litre.

During 1985/86, the sales of petroleum products totalled $37,890,000 which was a 10% increase over the previous year. A total of 71,453,000 litres were sold in 1985-86, which was a 7% increase over the previous year. The division's contractors earned commissions of $3,064,000 during 1985.

An additional storage facility was completed in Repulse Bay, and a new bulk facility constructed in Trout Lake.

N.W.T. LIQUOR COMMISSION

The Northwest Territories Liquor Commission offices are located in Hay River. The commission is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the Northwest Territories.

The commission took steps to privatize its stores in Inuvik, Norman Wells and Hay River, when tenders for agents to operate in these communities were called. Private agents currently operate the retail stores in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Pine Point, Fort Simpson and Cambridge Bay. The store at Tungsten was closed during the year.

The commission operates major distribution warehouses in Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay. The Frobisher Bay facility provides alcoholic beverages to licenced premises and fills mail orders to persons not resident in Frobisher Bay.

The commission's sales for the year ended March 31, 1986 increased by 6% to $25 million. Direct retail sales to consumers accounted for 64.5% of this amount, while sales to licencees made up the balance.

The volume sales as of March 31, 1986 were 5,206,024 litres. The sales by product type were as follows: Spirits - 10.4% or 539,502 litres; beer - 83.6% or 4,352,328 litres; wine - 6% or 314,194 litres.

MOTOR VEHICLES

The motor vehicles division is responsible for registering vehicles and licencing drivers within the Northwest Territories.

The introduction of a computerized registration system in the Yellowknife issuing office enabled driver licences to be issued for a two year period for the first time. Work to allow for the staggering of vehicle registration dates continued and the final drafting of a new Vehicles Act was undertaken.

During 1985/86, registration of vehicles decreased slightly to 30,541 from 31,057 the previous year. Increased fees resulted in revenues of $1,504,778 compared to $1,262,482 the year before.

A total of 18,886 drivers were licenced during the 1985/86 fiscal year, while 24,457 were licenced during the previous year. This was a result of the introduction of the two year licences. Revenues from driver licences increased from $105,895 in 1984/85 to $196,701 in 1985/86.

Driver examinations totalled 2,829 during the year, which included both written examinations and road tests. This was an increase from the 2,425 which were administered the previous year.

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Government Leader Nick Sibbeston took over responsibility for the Department of Culture and Communications from the Honourable Red Pedersen in September, 1986. The change reflected the wishes of the Legislative Assembly to have a native minister leading the new initiatives for aboriginal languages in the Northwest Territories.

A month later, he presented a full report to the Assembly on the progress made in the area of languages and reconfirmed the government's intent to guarantee aboriginal language rights within the NWT Languages Act. He also tabled the government's response to the recommendations of the Task Force on Aboriginal Languages.

Program enhancements in the area of aboriginal languages are being made possible by the Canada-Northwest Territories Agreement on Contributions for Aboriginal Languages, signed by Mr. Sibbeston and then Secretary of State Benoit Bouchard in March, 1986. The agreement is providing a total of $16,000,000 in federal funding over a five-year period.

Additional funding is also being provided by the Secretary of State to enable the Government to introduce French/English bilingualism within the Northwest Territories. Mr. Sibbeston and Secretary of State David Crombie signed an initial agreement in October, 1986, to finance the start of French language services.

Although full implementation of bilingualism is not scheduled until December 1990, both parties recognize that certain services can be offered the NWT Francophones before that date. The money is being used to create a French language section within the department's NWT language bureau.

In November, Mr. Sibbeston took part in the official opening ceremonies of the satellite radio network of the Native Communications Society of the Western Territories. The minister expressed his pleasure with the important role being played by the communication society in increasing the amount of native language programming available to the Dene residents of the NWT. He complimented those involved on their initiative and was pleased that his department had been able to contribute to the success of the new radio service by providing satellite receivers and transmitters in 10 western communities.

Earlier in the year, the department was able to staff two senior positions with northerners who have extensive experience in the areas of language and culture. Ethel Blondin-Townsend was named assistant deputy minister responsible for culturally-related programs within the department and Edna Elias was appointed director of the language bureau.

In announcing the appointments, then Minister of Culture and Communications Red Pedersen noted that both Townsend and Elias were fluent in their aboriginal languages and had long-standing interest in the development of aboriginal languages as working languages of the Northwest Territories.

LANGUAGE BUREAU

Expansion of the language bureau has resulted in an increase of staff able to provide unilingual aboriginal people with greater access to the services of the government. Additional staff were acquired at headquarters and in the Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions. As well, new regional offices were established in Inuvik and Fort Smith.

The number of native managers within the bureau continued to increase. By the end of 1986, regional language bureau offices at Frobisher Bay, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay and Fort Smith were headed by native managers and recruitment was under way for a manager of the Inuvik organization.

Discussions were initiated and continued between the Department of Education and the Department of Culture and Communications for the training of interpreter/communicators to become the responsibility of Arctic College. At the same time, the competency analysis profile (CAP) training package used by the language bureau underwent extensive revision. The objective is to provide professional certification of interpreter/communicators. The revised syllabus will correlate with five established levels of competency so that interpreter/communicators can be certified for a given level upon completion of designated CAP modules.

On-the-job training is presently being provided in the language bureau, in-

Government Leader Nick Sibbeston and the Honourable Benoit Bouchard, then Secretary of State, signed a federal-territorial agreement on contributions for aboriginal languages.

cluding workshops and linguistic courses in the north and at southern universities. During 1986, the language bureau offered two workshops on professionalism, including one in October that involved all the staff from the regions and headquarters.

As a result of the recommendations of the Task Force on Aboriginal Languages, a project proposal is being developed that will outline an approach towards standardization of the Dene language writing systems. This will require the involvement of Dene language specialists, linguists and community resource persons.

The task force also recommended that training opportunities within the language bureau be made accessible to private freelance interpreter/-communicators. This is being considered in the negotiations for an Arctic College training program.

Language bureau management and training staff were involved in delivery of cross-cultural awareness training, as well as workshops on how to make use of interpreter services. Since the effort proved successful, development of a workshop package on how to use interpreter/communicators is being considered. This workshop would be open to participation by all clients and potential clients of government and non-government agencies.

Audio-visual productions in the Dene languages continued to provide access to information on government services and programs in Dene communities. This is particularly beneficial to those unable to read the Dene languages.

NORTHERN HERITAGE CENTRE

Plans began in 1986 for a discovery gallery at the Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. This gallery, scheduled to open in 1987, will offer a hands on experience for visitors, including education kits with quizzes, puzzles and games, displays, and dress-up corner skit areas. Space for community group exhibits will be provided and there will be regularly scheduled workshops.

A photographic exhibit about Treaty 11 toured south Mackenzie communities. This was the first of many exhibits to have titles in all five Dene languages. Another travelling exhibit now in production is "Inuit Past", based on the larger exhibit "In Search of Thule Pioneers" which illustrates what can be learned about human prehistory from archaeology in the north.

Through the community museums contributions program, funding to assist with operation costs was provided to the Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum Society (Frobisher Bay), the Northern Life Museum and National Exhibition Centre (Fort Smith), the Saipalaseequtt Museum Society (Pangnirtung) and the Sod House Museum (Arctic Bay). Capital assistance enabled the planning of renovations to the Northern Life Museum and helped landscape the Nunatta Sunaqutangit site. The Northern Heritage Centre's internship program provided training for the museum development officer from Inuit Silattuqsarvingat, Eskimo Point.

During 1986, the heritage centre featured 21 temporary and travelling exhibits, including exhibits from other institutions. Also, a major permanent exhibit, "Open Water", a full-scale diorama of an Inuit seal hunter hunting in his kayak, was completed.

School programs included "Ebierbine and Tookoolito" and "Highlights in the Search for Ancient Life", an examination of dinosaur prehistory.

The collections include fine arts, ethnology, history, archaeology, geology and mammalogy. In 1986 archaeological artifacts were excavated at Gupuk, Drum Lake and Fort Reliance. Additions to the ethnology collection were obtained from Fort Providence, Fort Norman and Fort McPherson. Several beautiful paintings, drawings and wall hangings were purchased and will be highlighted in two exhibitions. A collection of antique medical equipment, dating from the early days of the hospital in Chesterfield Inlet, was donated by the Roman Catholic Church, Episcopal Corporation of Hudson's Bay from the Ste. Therese Home. Overall, more than 10,000 objects were acquired in 1986.

Staff archaeologists and contractors carried out major field programs at Hay River, near Fort Norman, at Fort Reliance, in the Mackenzie Delta and in the southern interior of Baffin Island.

Archaeologists spent four weeks teaching the northern anthropology and archaeology component in the renewable resources technology program at Thebacha campus, Arctic College. The archaeological field school, conducted by the Northern Heritage Centre for the past three summers, was held at Drum Lake near Fort Norman. Students were hired from communities in the Mackenzie valley. Twenty-five northerners with no previous archaeology experience were taught archaeology in the classroom and in the field.

The NWT archives has been instrumental in the formation of the NWT oral history association to ensure that, in the absence of a written record, adequate documentation of the past is preserved. Efforts are also being made to secure archival copies of oral history tapes already in existence. Photographs are also important historical records and in 1986 there were eight significant acquisitions of photographs by the Territorial archives.

During the first six months of the 1986-87 fiscal year, 220 new titles were added to the archives library collection. Training in archival methodology was provided to a staff member from the Inuit Cultural Institute.

By the end of September, almost 24,000 visitors from as far away as Australia and Japan had visited the Northern Heritage Centre.

TOPONYMY PROGRAM

The Toponymy program, while responsible for all aspects of geographical nomenclature affecting the NWT, is concentrating its efforts on the collection, study, and processing of locally-used geographical names. This research will be used to supplement and verify the information provided by a name initiator. It will also enable large numbers of name approvals and map corrections and will provide the necessary data for publications and name queries. It is anticipated that the majority of names gathered in the field will be of native origin.

Preliminary studies conducted in selected areas of the NWT revealed the error rate in the official recognition of the toponymy of those regions to be approximately 90%. Interpretation of these studies suggest that as many as 120,000 local geographical names may exist in the NWT.

The gathering of these names is based upon interviews with knowledgeable local residents. Local organizations and individuals are being encouraged to gather data on the origins and meanings of geographical names in their areas.

Contact has been made with people interested in gathering toponymic data in and around Cumberland Sound, Melville Peninsula, north Baffin Island, Keewatin region, Beaufort coastal region and portions of the Mackenzie valley.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

During 1986, the cultural affairs program was directed at the equitable distribution of funds to communities and organizations undertaking cultural activities and projects. Major efforts were initiated to fine tune the eligibility criteria and focus the objectives of contribution and grant programs to ensure effective use of funds.

In the area of support to cultural organizations, a major cultural conference was held in Snowdrift in August. This conference was organized by the Dene Nation to receive firm direction from the attending delegates on establishment of a Dene Cultural Institute. Delegates to the conference from throughout the western Territory stated clearly their philosophical, cultural and political position on the detailed planning which was to be completed by the end of 1986. The department provided a contribution of $100,000 in support of the founding conference.

The cultural diversity of other projects funded included support to the Yellowknife Ukrainian Association, the NWT Multiculturalism Association and Folk on the Rocks.

Under the community cultural and research program, a contribution of $150,000 was made to the Inuit Cultural Institute to undertake various research projects in the areas of language and culture. The Inuit Cultural Institute was instrumental in providing assistance to institutions of higher learning and providing expertise in curriculum development and professional training courses.

The Arts Advisory Council spent its full budget of $250,000 for grants and contributions to support numerous and diverse visual, literary and performing arts projects. The nine board members attended three jury meetings and also an international conference on the arts in Vancouver in July. The policy and eligibility criteria for the grants and contributions were revised and approved after a careful review by each member.

Dene and Inuit games contributions were approved for games staged by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the Keewatin Region and the Regional Dogrib Council. Funds were also provided to assist in hosting an awards night entitled "The Wallace Goose Awards" in Tuktoyaktuk. The tendency in 1986 was to concentrate on hosting regional Dene and Inuit games, which are less costly and easier to co-ordinate than territorial-wide events.

During 1986, valuable contacts were established with federal and provincial counterparts at senior levels dealing in matters such as heritage, culture and the performing arts.

NORTHERN COMMUNCIATIONS PROGRAM

The department maintained satellite receiving and transmitting equipment in 25 communities throughout the NWT in 1986. This equipment is providing CBC television and radio service to communities under 500 population. In 10 communities the facilities also provide the radio network of the Native Communications Society of the Western NWT.

In 1986, the department increased the amount of funding available to support community broadcasting societies from $100,000 to $180,000. This allowed for an increase in the maximum annual grant to help each local society with operating costs from $5,000 to $6,000. There are over 30 local non-profit radio stations in the NWT, operating for the most part in native languages.

There has been rapidly growing interest in northern originated television by native communications groups and also an increasing need for distance education and informational television identified by the Territorial Government.

In response to these parallel developments, the Department of Culture and Communications organized a forum on northern television to be held in Yellowknife early in 1987. A major area of discussion will be the positive recommendations of the Caplan/Sauvageau federal task force on broadcasting policy, particularly those related to the establishment of a shared northern satellite transponder.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The department's public affairs staff develop informational programs for all government departments, using a variety of techniques including news releases, radio and television public service announcements, brochures, posters, newsletters, newspaper inserts and advertisements and audio visual options.

In 1986, over 330 press releases were issued on government services, programs and activities.

A major undertaking was the first year of a three year information campaign on spousal assault. Material produced included five issues of a newsletter, posters, pamphlets, a resource catalogue and radio and television spots.

Six fifteen-minute radio documentaries on spousal assault were produced through a joint funding arrangement between Culture and Communications and the health department of the Dene Nation. Broadcasts began in December.

Original drama productions on spousal assault were developed under contract by the Toonuniq theatre group of Pond Inlet and a local group from Fort Franklin. The eastern group performed before large audiences in Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Pangnirtung, Frobisher Bay and Sanikiluaq and the western project was scheduled to tour early in 1987.

Other public affairs activities included considerable work assisting with promotion of the NWT pavilion at Expo '86, and development of communications programs for the equal employment directorate.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTION

Publications and production services is a central agency, providing the government with graphic arts, printing, publishing and audio visual production.

During 1986, the priority of the government and the department for increased use of aboriginal languages was evident in material produced for client departments, the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council.

For instance, posters promoting the Children's Book Festival were produced in eight languages and widely distributed to community libraries; multi-language posters, booklets and newsletters were produced for the spousal assault project; and publications on the aboriginal claims process and opportunities for native people utilized English and Inuktitut.

The department continued to publish the Dene language newsletter Dene

1

2

3

4

5

1

Colin Adjun of Coppermine has become known as the "Fiddler of the Arctic." A record album of his music has been produced.

2

There was good community participation during National Book Festival at the Igloolik library.

3

Summer games at Baker Lake include drum dancing.

4

A professionalism workshop held in Yellowknife involved all language bureau staff from the regions and headquarters.

5

Joanne Bird, director of Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum in Frobisher Bay arranges a beaded amoutik.

Yati on a quarterly basis, and produced the first annual edition of the publication which compiled Dene word equivalents of commonly-used English words or phrases.

Considerable material was produced for the Equal Employment Directorate including pamphlets introducing the affirmative action program, multi-language promotional buttons and six full-colour "role model" posters emphasizing native residents who have successful careers.

A book entitled "A Way of Life" was designed and published for the Department of Renewable Resources. As well as being a practical guide for trapping with chapters on making of snowshoes, kamiks and canoes and setting of traps, the book also included a history of the fur trade in the NWT and profiles on well-respected trappers.

This Land is Our Life, a pamphlet on the critical role trapping plays in the NWT economy, was reprinted in German, Spanish and French versions to combat the negative image portrayed by anti-trapping movements.

Work for the Department of Health included health career information kits and a series of multi-lingual pamphlets on dangers of smoking. Ten brochures were produced for Social Services dealing with alcohol and other drugs.

Other publications published by Culture and Communications included the Annual Report of the Government of the NWT; Grants and Loans, a catalogue of government funding programs; Publications Catalogue '86, an updated listing of all Territorial Government published material, including legislation.

The department continued to place the largest portion of printing, design and typesetting work with the private sector, particularly northern printers and design houses. About 80% of printing needs and 70% of design and typesetting needs are being met by private firms. The publications distribution centre processed 1660 orders from the public, in addition to some 20 publications distributed periodically to subscriber lists.

The audio visual section worked closely with the language bureau in producing Dene language videos on government programs and services. A total of 22 programs have been completed and 10 more are in production. New programs cover such subjects as log building technique, archaeological summer schools and the Regional and Tribal Council Act.

In 1986, a video playback unit was established in Rainbow Valley (Yellowknife) at the request of the Dene Band. Playback units are now located in 23 Dene communities and video tape libraries have also been established in Colville Lake, Trout Lake and Snare Lake. The distribution of video programs will be integrated with the public library system in 1987.

The 30 minute documentary film "To Have Forever" was released during the summer. The 16 minute film, produced for the Department of Renewable Resources, profiles the Dene, Inuit and non-native groups who hunt the Bathurst Caribou herd.

A co-production with the National Film Board was undertaken for the Department of Social Services. The half hour social documentary shows how people of Fort McPherson, through their concerned persons committee, are combating social problems.

LIBRARY SERVICES

There were 20 active community libraries in the NWT in 1986, including a new library at Baker Lake which opened in the fall. A new public collection was also located at the school on the Hay River reserve and planning progressed to open new facilities at Rae-Edzo and Clyde River.

The number of books received and catalogued for the community libraries increased by 2,000 items over 1985 and information requests received from the community libraries at the system headquarters in Hay River also considerably increased. The surge in activity was due to improved communications and a significantly increased book budget.

Collections were enhanced in the areas of northern materials, literacy and audio materials. "Talking Books" were in high demand in the communities, as well as materials in aboriginal languages.

A conference was held in September in Hay River for community library staff and library board members. Discussions centred around library board development, development of libraries as community information centres, and planning for community libraries. Materials in written, audio and video format in aboriginal languages were identified by conference delegates as a top priority to add to collections.

Library Services is piloting a rural libraries training program developed by S.A.I.T. in Calgary and delivered through correspondence and by teleconference. Following an original test, this program may be extended to communities requesting it.

Library board development continued with the addition of a board in Baker Lake and the impetus to start one in Rae-Edzo. A discussion paper on library board development and roles of all parties involved in delivering library services was issued at the fall conference and comments were invited from community councils and library board members.

The automation of library services technical procedures began with the completion of the system development stage of the project. This project will eventually facilitate the sharing of resources between libraries and contribute to making information more readily available to all citizens of the NWT.

Several successful author tours were sponsored in 1986 by headquarters, regional and local library staff. Beatrice Culleton, a Metis author from Manitoba, toured the South Slave area and Robert Munsch delighted four Keewatin community audiences in May. A highlight of the year was the Children's Book Festival, when three author/illustrators toured under the theme "sharing the spirit". Ted Harrison, Ian Wallace, and James Houston visited 18 communities throughout the NWT reading to audiences of all ages.

The public library services' newsletter, "Bright Lights", served as a valuable communication vehicle, facilitating the sharing of information among all libraries. The first three issues were distributed throughout the NWT. The newsletter will continue as a quarterly publication in 1987.

The government library provided central information resource services to all departments, the Executive and the Legislative Assembly. Public utilization of the facility for research was also encouraged.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In January 1986, the Northwest Territories land use planning commission was appointed by the Honourable Red Pedersen, Minister of Renewable Resources and the former Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, David Crombie. The commission is to provide for the overall direction and preparation of land use plans. Commission members represent each of the native organizations, as well as the Federal and Territorial governments.

Land use plans for the Northwest Territories are to begin in two priority regions; the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta region and the Lancaster Sound region. A regional planning commission for Lancaster Sound was appointed in September 1986, and a similar commission is to be created for the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta region in the near future.

In April, Mr. Pedersen made a presentation to the Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations, outlining the Government of the Northwest Territories' position on national and international trade in resource products. The minister stressed the importance of bilateral trade to the renewable resource economy of the north.

A presentation was also made by the minister to the World Commission on Environment and Development in Ottawa in May. This presentation served to provide a northern perspective on the importance of the interrelationship between ecological, economic, and social systems which, through their dependence on natural resources, has long been a way of life for northern native people.

In June, Mr. Pedersen presented the department's views on conservation and development at the World Conservation Strategy Conference in Ottawa. Recommendations developed by Indigenous Survival Internationale, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Yukon Government and the Northwest Territories were adopted, recognizing the traditional relationship between indigenous peoples and the use of the earth's resources where such harvest can be sustained. Participants also acknowledged recommendations that expressed the need for a "comprehensive northern circumpolar conservation strategy" and emphasized the important role played by northern aboriginal people in developing such a strategy.

A paper was presented by Mr. Pedersen to the task force on national parks establishment, which provided the department's perspective on the issue of "protected areas". Presentations were also made by the minister to the Inuit Circumpolar conference in Alaska; the 50th federal/provincial/territorial directors of wildlife meeting; and the fisheries ministers conference in Vancouver.

A priority of the department in 1986 was to address the anti-harvesting campaigns of animal rights groups in Europe and North America, which threaten the traditional resource-based economy of the North. In order to counteract this movement, an extensive publicity campaign is being developed to disseminate accurate information. Films, data sheets on individual species, management plans and pamphlets were circulated extensively within Canada. The booklet "This Land is Our Life" was translated into French, German and Spanish in preparation for international distribution in these languages, as well as in the original English.

The Honourable
Red Pedersen
Minister of Renewable
Resources
Minister of Personnel

In addition, the department co-sponsored a tour of the western Arctic for European journalists to aid European people in gaining a more balanced view of resource use activities in the north, particularly resource harvesting and wildlife management programs.

Every effort is being made to re-establish markets for marine mammal products manufactured by the Inuit and Inuvialuit and to ensure an active fur market for aboriginal peoples in the international fur trade. The department also continues to support organizations such as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Indigenous Survival Interna-

The Hon. Red Pedersen visited a reindeer meat processing plant in Finland during a tour of Nordic communities.

tionale and the Fur Institute of Canada. The deputy minister of Renewable Resources, Jim Bourque, was recently appointed to the sectoral advisory group on international trade on issues concerning fur apparel, and is also chairman of the Fur Institute of Canada.

The Government of the Northwest Territories, the Dene Nation and the Metis Association reached an agreement on the transfer of forest resources from the federal government to the government of the NWT. It was agreed that an administrative transfer would in no way jeopardize land claim negotiations. Negotiations with the federal government indicated an April 1, 1987 deadline for transfer of forest management authority under the Northwest Territories Act. The transfer of ownership under the Territorial Lands Act will occur after Dene/Metis land selection.

In September, the minister also approved establishment of a renewable resource management board to provide advice on management policy and planning procedures. The Dene/Metis will appoint 50 percent of the board's membership.

At the winter 1986 session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Pedersen tabled a statement of intent regarding proposed territorial environmental legislation to enable the Territorial Government to expand its role in the field of environmental protection and management.

The wildlife management division continued to work closely with Canadian Wildlife Service, regional councils and hunters' and trappers' associations towards improved management of wildlife populations in the Northwest Territories. The division also did extensive work in such areas as wildlife conservation, monitoring, habitat management and wetland classification and mapping.

The field services division provided ongoing support services for renewable resource users, mainly in the form of grants and contributions to individuals and organizations which direct their efforts towards enhancing the wise use of renewable resources in the Northwest Territories. Approximately 2.8 million dollars was committed for that purpose. The division is also responsible for fur management, including trapper training and promotion of an understanding of conservation through its conservation education section.

In conjunction with their regular duties and responsibilities, departmental staff from all regions were present at the NWT pavilion on a rotating basis for the duration of Expo. They were assigned to a tent outside the pavilion where special displays prepared by the department were set up. Public reaction was very favourable.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The policy and planning division completed the final draft of the renewable resource planning framework. The purpose of this study was to identify renewable resource use potential; identify existing use of the resource base; and suggest a strategy to make use of renewable resources in the best interests of northerners. This framework involves such areas as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, marine mammals and wildlife.

The Government of the Northwest Territories and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada are working jointly towards development of a water resource policy for the Northwest Territories. Once the internal review has been completed, the draft policy will be distributed to other government departments, native organizations and the public for further review.

Two significant activities which the department is presently assessing are the North American Air Defense Modernization Project (NAADMP) and Strategic Air Command low-level training flights. The Department of Renewable Resources is represented on an interdepartmental committee established by the Executive to assess the potential impacts and benefits of the proposed North Warning System which is part of NAADMP. The Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force has asked permission from the Department of National Defence to hold low-level training flights over Canadian territory. The Minister of National Defence stated that this proposal would not be approved without a complete environmental evaluation, to be reviewed by the Department of Renewable Resources.

The policy and planning division completed a draft of a public involvement directive which is being reviewed. This directive will provide the approach for the Department of Renewable Resources to ensure public involvement in the development and review of departmental policies and programs.

In conjunction with the impending transfer of forest resources to the Government of the Northwest Territories, the department prepared a discussion paper. After extensive public consultation, a forest policy and appropriate forest legislation will be prepared.

The department participated in an Arctic marine conservation strategy workshop in Yellowknife and will be sponsoring a circumpolar workshop on northern conservation in early 1987.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Composition counts were conducted on all the mainland caribou herds in the spring of 1986. All herds had good to excellent survival of calves through the winter. A visual survey of the Bathurst caribou herd indicated that the number of caribou on the calving ground was down slightly from 1984; however, the results from the photographic survey conducted at the same time were not yet available. Radio collaring continued on the Bluenose, Kaminuriak and North Wager caribou herds, as did the tagging project on Baffin Island. A number of commercial caribou quotas were established while others were increased.

The focus of the polar bear project switched from northeast Baffin Island to Foxe Basin. Female bears in Foxe Basin were fitted with radio transmitters in the fall to monitor their movements and determine denning areas. A co-operative study on polar bears, with the Canadian Wildlife Service and Alaska Fish and Game, continued in the Beaufort Sea.

A muskox survey in the central Keewatin provided information on summer distribution and confirmed a healthy expanding population. As a result a quota of 20 animals was granted to the Keewatin Wildlife Federation. Muskox surveys west of Bathurst Inlet and in the Contwoyto Lake area produced estimates of 2000 and 1000 muskoxen respectively, indicating potential for increased harvests. Radio collars were placed on muskoxen on Banks Island to determine the extent of seasonal movements and to help evaluate the effects of the commercial harvest on the population.

Habitat evaluations continued on the wood bison range and two graduate students began studies of the ecology of the wood bison. Habitat evaluations of possible sites for a new bison herd were started. A management committee for the Slave River lowlands bison was formed with representatives from Fort Resolution, Fort Smith and the Department of Renewable Resources.

A study of gyrfalcon food habits and nesting behaviour continued in the Kitikmeot region and gyrfalcon productivity surveys were conducted in the Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Hope Bay and north Victoria Island areas. Despite the late spring, nesting success was only down slightly or the same as the previous year. A survey of peregrine falcons in the Mackenzie valley indicated good nesting success for peregrines as well.

A moose survey was conducted in the Liard River valley in November 1986 to determine the number and distribution of moose in this area and to assess the impact of the Liard Highway.

Two affirmative action biologist positions were established in the division. The incumbents are assisting the raptor and waterfowl ecologists in their studies.

To date, 29 areas of major importance to barren-ground caribou, muskox, polar bears, wood bison and birds of prey have been identified and are proposed as wildlife conservation areas. The Department of Renewable Resources, in co-operation with the Canadian Wildlife Service, developed a public consultation process for proposed wildlife conservation areas.

The Department of Renewable Resources provided input into environmental screening of land use developments ranging from small-scale projects to major ones such as the North Warning System. Environmental monitoring guidelines were developed for use in exploration agreements in the Mackenzie valley in response to community concerns about environmental protection and future oil and gas exploration in the Fort Norman area.

Study areas known to contain falcon breeding habitat were selected to investigate breeding habitat for peregrine falcons within the Mackenzie River valley and breeding habitat for gyrfalcons and peregrine falcons within the arctic tundra region.

Work continued on management plans for wood bison, an endangered subspecies. Reconnaissance surveys were carried out to assess the potential of areas north of Fort Simpson to support an introduced population of wood bison. In a related project, vegetation mapping in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary was completed and the results used to estimate the grazing capacity.

FIELD SERVICES

The joint federal/territorial programs of Special ARDA (Agriculture and Rural Development Agreement) and the economic development agreement (EDA) continued to be heavily utilized by resource harvesters and other residents of the NWT. During the past year, 114 Special ARDA applications for primary producing activities totalling $2,998,462 were evaluated for presentation to the Special ARDA committee. Of these, 105 applications were approved for total assistance of $1,847,898. Since its implementation in August 1983, 59 projects totalling $5,504,342 have been approved under the natural resources development subsidiary agreement of the EDA. Of these, 15 projects totalling $718,000 are administered directly by the field services division.

In the past year 23 disaster compensation claims in the amount of $40,995 were paid for losses due to natural disasters. Claims ranged from loss of cabins from flood to losses of vehicles through the ice and trapping equipment by sinking, because of a fall storm.

Initial steps were taken to develop a fish stocking policy for the Northwest Territories. This is a joint venture involving Renewable Resources, Economic Development and Tourism and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The Department of Renewable Resources took action to locate a source of disease-free spawning char in the NWT and to identify water bodies suitable for stocking.

In the fur market, forecasts do not necessarily have a great deal of accuracy. The first auction sales of the season set the trend. Little change from last year's prices is being predicted. Lynx, beaver and marten should continue to be strong. The market is expected to remain soft for muskrats and coloured fox and remain poor for all but prime white fox. A moderate increase in the price of polar bear hides was seen this past season. There is no indication of what the trend will be for this species.

Eight persons attended a four-week advanced trapper training course co-sponsored by Renewable Resources, the Alberta Vocational Centre and Indian and Northern Affairs. The objective is to provide communities within the treeline with leaders for trapper workshops and training programs for young trappers. These persons are well informed about the anti-fur movement and have acquired the latest fur handling and humane trapping skills.

The department sponsored five students on the Bloomstrand trapping course at Fort Providence and assisted Mr. Bloomstrand in finding additional students for his courses. Over the winter, workshops for experienced trappers were held in Fort Simpson, Rae, Fort Liard and Trout Lake.

Video productions were distributed to demonstrate expert fur handling techniques, marketing systems and various public debates on the animal rights movement. Additional productions are being planned which will deal specifically with the use of humane trapping systems.

The conservation education section produced a book called "A Way of Life" which describes the background and different aspects of trapping. A 26-minute film, "To Have Forever", was released. It shows Inuit, non-native and Dene hunters hunting the Bathurst caribou herd.

Northern land use planning involves the input and co-operation of the federal and territorial governments, C.O.P.E., the Metis Association, the Dene Nation and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut.

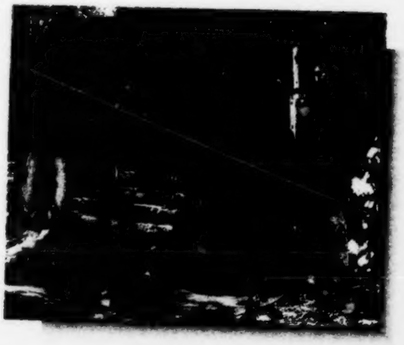
Land use plans for the Northwest Territories are to begin in two regions; the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta region and the Lancaster Sound region. Land use plans will represent the priorities of residents of these regions and will also provide direction to the Federal and Territorial governments regarding the use of land and water.

The Lancaster Sound regional land use planning commission, appointed by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister, Bill McKnight, and Renewable Resources Minister, Red Pedersen, is preparing a strategy for determining issues to be addressed by planning, as well as preparing for a series of community meetings to listen to concerns of local people. The commission will report to the two ministers through the Northwest Territories land use planning commission.

The land use planning division hired regional planning analysts in both Inuvik and Pond Inlet in 1986, to augment the Yellowknife staff.

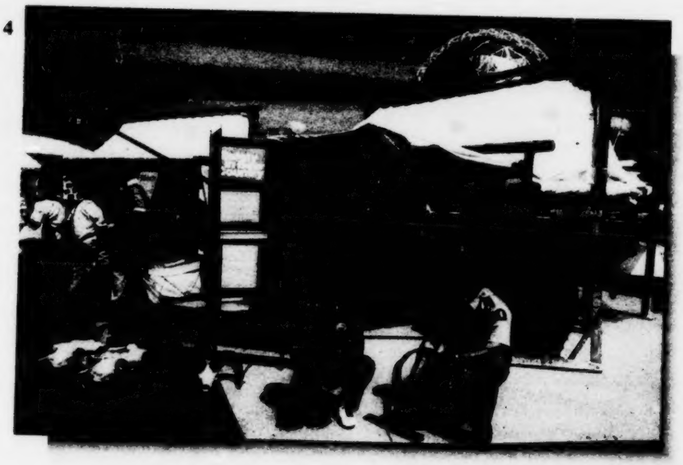
2

1



3

4



1

Matthew King at his trapper's cabin at Watta Lake with bear, beaver and muskrat pelts from the spring hunt.

2

A wood bison.

3

Caribou on the barren lands.

4

There was a permanent display tent for Renewable Resources outside the NWT pavilion at Expo '86.

1

2

3

4

1

Ham Kadloo is an outfitter in Pond Inlet. He uses a traditional fan hitch dog team.

2

Renewable resources officers discuss grading pelts at the Fur Symposium held in Yellowknife.

3

Walrus off Ellesmere Island.

4

Commercial fishing operations on Great Slave Lake are mainly for whitefish and trout.

POLLUTION CONTROL

The pollution control division, through a program of prevention, monitoring and enforcement, designed to enlist the co-operation of the public and industry, is working to maintain the high standards of environmental quality in the Northwest Territories.

Spill containment and clean-up courses were conducted in several communities across the Northwest Territories to provide government personnel, fire chiefs and community officials with the knowledge required to respond to spills in their communities.

The public and industry are encouraged to report all spills to the federal/territorial 24-hour report line. Prior to the end of September, 103 spills involving 853,000 litres of petroleum and other chemicals had been reported in 1986.

Government's role to monitor and investigate discharges of hazardous materials is shared between four federal agencies and the Department of Renewable Resources. A working agreement was reached between these agencies which enables each government department to fulfill its legislated responsibilities and ensure co-ordination and integration of actions.

The federal, provincial and territorial transportation of dangerous goods programs establish a uniform system for the transportation, handling and storage of dangerous goods across Canada. The pollution control division initiated education and inspection programs to ensure compliance with this legislation.

A report and map identifying the potential of soil and bedrock to neutralize acidic deposition in the Northwest Territories was completed. The division is also sponsoring research conducted by the inland waters directorate on the deposition of aerosols in water and a study on the fate of hydrocarbons in the Mackenzie River.

A 1977 report commissioned by the federal Department of the Environment studied the concentrations of arsenic in snow in the Yellowknife area and recommended that a follow-up study be undertaken to identify deposition trends. A study commissioned by the pollution control division during 1986 showed an average 84% decrease in arsenic deposition rates since 1977.

The general desire to eliminate the indiscriminate use of pesticides has made the continuation of the pesticide program and the restrictions placed on commercial users of pesticides readily acceptable to the public.

Legislation being proposed by the minister would allow the Territorial Government to expand its role in the environmental field by providing a "one-window" approach within the Department of Renewable Resources and allow for assumption of typically provincial areas of responsibility in environmental management, such as air quality, hazardous substance control, transportation of dangerous goods, pesticide legislation and increased attention to solid waste and litter control.

PERSONNEL

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

1986 was an historic year for the Department of Personnel as the Honourable Nick Sibbeston became the first minister of the department. With this significant change to full Ministerial responsibility, several initiatives were introduced by Mr. Sibbeston and by the Honourable Red Pedersen who took over responsibility for the department in September.

At the June session of the Legislative Assembly, changes to the Public Service Act were introduced and brought into law. The Minister of Personnel assumed significant powers relating to the overall management of the public service and he, along with his Executive Council colleagues, reinforced the government's commitment to a competent public service, representative of the people of the North, providing quality services to all residents.

The minister re-organized the department to put renewed emphasis on better service to the public and managers and to highlight the ever-increasing need for specialization and the development of personnel policy.

Collective agreements with the two employee associations were in the second year of two year contracts. As determined by an arbitrator, members of the Northwest Territories Teachers Association received a cost of living adjustment in 1986. A salary increase for members of the Public Service Association could not be negotiated and was decided through arbitration.

There were some concerns raised by the public related to the implementation of the Native employment policy. The minister was responsive to these concerns and took steps to ensure this policy is implemented in a fair and consistent manner. Overall, the policy has allowed for increased representation of native people in the public service and the minister is encouraged with this success. Work also continues on the development of similar affirmative action policies to highlight the government's commitment to women and the disabled.

The minister approved a new policy on human resource planning in the public service in an effort to emphasize a commitment to public servants and their training and career development. This policy will focus on the development of all public servants with emphasis on native and long term northerners, as a resource integral to the delivery of quality services to N.W.T. residents.

An employee orientation program was developed in 1986 and delivered in all regions. As a supplement to this program, a video was developed in the Keewatin region in conjunction with several regional organizations.

STAFFING AND CLASSIFICATION

Through its staffing officers at regional offices throughout the Northwest Territories, the department is responsible for monitoring the competition process. Staffing officers provide advisory services to managers who are filling job vacancies in their departments. They also provide information to the public on the availability of job opportunities and, on request, provide career counselling services to interested members of the public.

The native employment policy continued to have a positive impact on the appointment and promotion of native people to public service positions in 1986. One positive sign, as a consequence of the government's commitment to a representative public service at all levels, is that highly qualified native people are applying for and winning competitions open to all northerners. This has led to the appointment of several native northerners to key senior management positions. Overall, nearly 40% of all public service vacancies were filled by native people in 1986.

The department provides job classification services to all departments and agencies of the Territorial Government from its offices in Yellowknife. Efforts were begun in 1986 to decentralize these services to regional offices.

A systematic effort to review job qualifications for various positions was started in 1986. Through the development of new classification and selection standards, the department in conjunction with public service managers, hopes to set required qualifications for positions that are realistic and consistent given the northern labour market.

STAFF RELATIONS

The staff relations division is responsible for collective bargaining with employee associations. In 1986, terms and conditions for the transfer of federal employees in the Baffin health zone and forestry were successfully settled through negotiations. The arbitrated C.O.L.A. award for the second year of the two year agreement with the N.W.T.T.A. turned out to be a 5.2% increase to salaries effective September 1986. Negotiations for a wage settlement for the second year of the two year agreement settled in 1985 with the N.W.T.P.S.A. were unsuccessful. The matter was settled through arbitration.

A policy on sexual harassment in the workplace was implemented for the public service. An interdepartmental committee headed by the Department of Personnel was established to develop a policy on smoking in the workplace.

Responsibility for the provision of advice and assistance to management and employees in the resolution of disputes was decentralized to regional personnel offices. Similarily, responsibility for the administration of employee pay, benefits, insurances and pensions was decentralized.

At headquarters, specialist positions in labour relations, pensions and insurances and pay and benefits were established to provide specialized advice to regional personnel staff and to ensure uniformity and a continuing high level of service to management and employees.

A thorough departmental review was undertaken of the policies on staff housing, and related rental structure, allowances, benefits and entitlements. Several provisions were implemented in 1986 to better align staff housing with housing programs for the public and to ensure that the delivery of staff housing complements the government's commitment to home ownership and the development of private housing markets.

Personnel officer Tom Hudson discusses a job description with equal employment officer Myra Sage.

HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING

The human resource planning division is responsible for providing a process whereby departments can maintain a stable workforce and ensure that qualified staff are available to meet operational requirements. Much of the work is accomplished through the interdepartmental staff development committee.

A revised performance review and planning system was implemented in April, 1986. Performance review workshops and senior management orientation sessions were conducted prior to the implementation of the process and a manager's guide to performance review and planning was also developed to help supervisors. Greater emphasis is now given to future work planning and job satisfaction, and responsibility for the process will now rest more with departments.

In January, 1986, the Executive Council approved a policy for human resource planning in the public service to be implemented over the next two years. A manager's guide to human resource planning is being developed.

An integrated human resource information system is under development. This system will tie in with existing information systems in an effort to supply managers with up-to-date data on all aspects of human resource management in the public service. One objective is to assist managers in their efforts to implement affirmative action in the public service.

FINANCE

The Honourable
Tom Butters
Minister of Finance

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Tom Butters, who served as the Minister of Finance for the sixth year in 1986, was involved in several initiatives aimed at alleviating major difficulties facing the North's economy.

The north faced a significant economic downturn, related to price declines in world oil. The minister's representations to his federal counterparts contributed to the establishment of the ministerial action force on Arctic initiatives, a committee composed of the federal ministers of Energy, Mines and Resources, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Health and Welfare, as well as the Members of Parliament from the N.W.T. Representatives for the Territorial Government include the ministers of Finance, Justice and Economic Development and Tourism.

This action force will oversee the formation of a responsive northern development policy, a process which could have long ranging impact on our economy. It will allow the federal and territorial governments to jointly explore ways of addressing the economic development of the North, and will promote coordination of federal and territorial policies.

Mr. Butters initiated changes to the territorial fuel tax program with the aim of reducing electrical costs to consumers, lessening the pressure on northern freight costs and reducing fuel costs in the mining sector.

In June 1986, the minister participated in the federal-provincial conference of Ministers of Finance and Provincial Treasurers. At this conference the minister, for the first time, was invited to make a statement, a step towards gaining full participation status, and eventually allowing the people of the Northwest Territories to be represented equally with other Canadians at such meetings.

Mr. Butters' representations to the federal government contributed to the formation of an equitable solution to the issue of taxation of northern benefits. Through extensive consultation with groups in the North, Mr. Butters ensured that northern concerns were considered in the solution making process. Appropriate changes to the Income Tax Act will be instituted.

The office of the Comptroller General under the minister's directions pursued measures supporting the northern economy. Territorial government payment terms for northern businesses continue to be unequaled in Canada. Studies are under way to determine means to improve basic banking services across the North. An evaluation of municipal debt financing is expected to provide ways to reduce the debt burden on tax-based municipalities.

The department is organized around four major divisions: administration, treasury, comptrollership and fiscal policy. Its primary responsibilities include preparation of financial management information, proper control and reporting of the government expenditures, collection and reporting of all revenues and management of the government's revenue fund. It also provides direction in financial management and basic financial services in support of government operations.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration division, which includes the senior management of the department, provides overall direction and coordination to the Department of Finance.

In 1986, the division continued development and refinement of departmental structure and information systems, to improve performance and accountability. Included was the development of a program performance measurement system, and assistance and coordination in revisions to the financial administration manual.

TREASURY

The treasury division provides centralized risk management services and manages the government's insurance portfolio; manages government cash, banking arrangements and investments; provides centralized credit and collection services; and administers and enforces certain tax legislation.

During 1986, the government's insurance program survived a particularly difficult insurance market and the division provided advice and assistance to others experiencing insurance difficulties. Development of more efficient budgeting methods is under way to control the impact of accidental losses and claims emphasis is placed on government-wide risk identification and analysis procedures. The division improved tax enforcement and audit procedures to substantially increase recoveries and successfully held the Northwest Territories' first tax sale. Credit practices and collection services were enhanced to improve handling of supplier accounts and provide more effective debt management.

COMPTROLLERSHIP

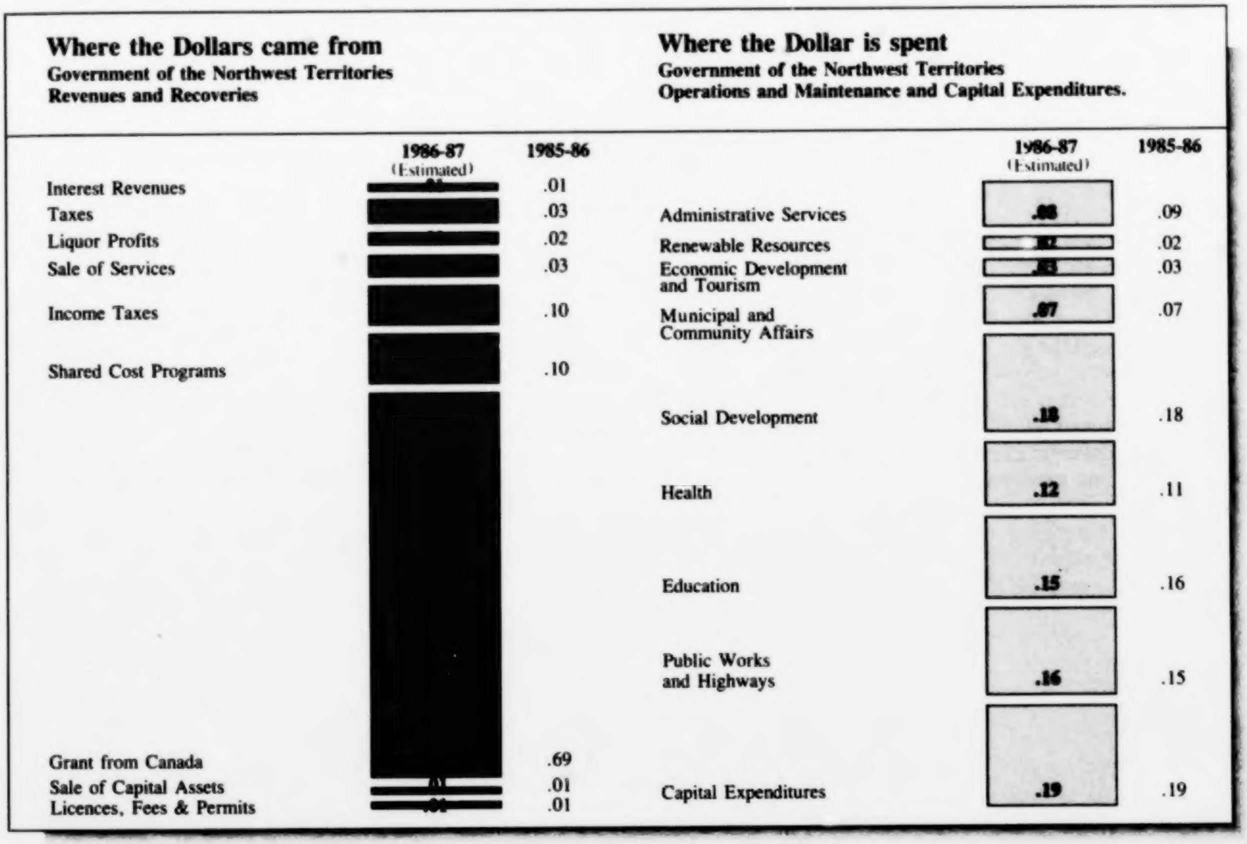
The comptrollership division is responsible for preparation of financial management information, including the Territorial Accounts; for developing, monitoring and implementing financial policies and procedures, which provides for effective control and reporting of all government expenditures and revenues; and for payment of suppliers and government employees in a timely manner.

During 1986, further progress was made toward adapting government accounting systems to the needs of various departments. In order to provide improved and more timely information, organizational restructuring was conducted, as were reviews of revenue reporting and invoicing procedures, monthly financial statements and comptrollership reports. The revised Financial Administration Act is complete and awaiting submission to the Legislative Assembly.

FISCAL POLICY

The fiscal policy division is responsible for developing and analysing overall expenditure and taxation strategies for the executive branch of the government and for monitoring the impact of general economic conditions of the government's fiscal plan. It provides analysis and advice on the budgetary, economic and social impacts of existing and proposed tax measures, develops positions for use by the Government of the Northwest Territories in federal-provincial-territorial fiscal relations and analyzes the effects of policy developments in other Canadian jurisdictions on the government's fiscal plan.

During its first full year as a separate division, efforts were focused on tax matters and intergovernmental fiscal relations. The Northwest Territories taxation system was reviewed and the impact of alternative taxation measures on government revenues simulated. A more in-depth analysis is now under way. There were extensive discussions with federal government officials to clarify and improve the February 1986 federal budget proposals relating to the taxation of northern allowances and to improve the taxation system for hunters and trappers. Research was also undertaken on resource revenue sharing and broader policy implications of the current formula financing arrangement.



Where the Dollars came from
Government of the Northwest Territories
Revenues and Recoveries

Where the Dollar is spent
Government of the Northwest Territories
Operations and Maintenance and Capital Expenditures.

The Financial Management Board involved in budget preparation work.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT

As Minister of Finance, Tom Butters is also chairman of the Financial Management Board. The Financial Management Secretariat is a central agency responsible for providing advice and support services on the financial management and administration of the government to the Financial Management Board. The board may act on all matters related to the financial management and administration of the Territories.

The secretariat is responsible for development of the main estimates, five year operational plan, supplementary appropriations, quarterly variance reports, federal-territorial fiscal negotiations and provision of administrative support to the board.

Two programs, approved by the Financial Management Board for implementation throughout the government, are directed at improving overall program delivery within the Government of the Northwest Territories. They are an employee suggestion awards program and management for results systems.

The employee suggestion awards program will provide eligible employees with cash awards based on the monetary savings or increased efficiency of their implemented ideas. Among the program's objectives are increases in both the quality of service to the public and in employee morale. The program is expected to be fully operational in early 1987.

Management for results systems (MFRS) is a program performance measurement system designed to aid departments in their efforts to allocate and monitor the use of resources to achieve required program results. Most departments anticipate having an MFRS in place by March 31, 1987.

In 1986, the secretariat revised the operational and capital planning processes to facilitate the integration of the two plans and the development of more effective procedures for identifying capital program objectives, planning capital infrastructure and determining funding guidelines.

For the third consecutive year, the government finance officers association recognized the quality of the main estimates documents of the Government of the Northwest Territories through the granting of an award for distinguished budget presentation. In order to receive this award, a government unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications medium. This award has been received by only five other Canadian government institutions.

The secretariat took a lead role in developing a financial orientation program. The program, expected to be implemented in early 1987, will offer training to all managers in the Government of the Northwest Territories who are required to participate in the financial function.

On-going support is provided to departments in negotiation of federal devolution of program responsibility. The secretariat participated in the transfer negotiations for forestry management and fire suppression, and the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC).

The secretariat is also providing financial advice in the comprehensive land claims negotiations with the Dene/Metis of the Western Arctic and the Inuit of the Eastern Arctic (Tungavik Federation of Nunavut - TFN).

AUDIT BUREAU

The primary role of the Audit Bureau is to provide an independent internal audit function within the Government of the NWT. The bureau conducts reviews of departmental operations and assists senior management by either providing assurance that operations are well managed, or by identifying weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

The Audit Bureau performs attest audits of Government of the NWT financial claims and cost reports prior to their submission to the federal government. In addition, the bureau advises departments on system development and enhancement projects, and conducts financial and compliance audits of external recipients of public funds. It also provides assistance to the Auditor General's staff during the annual external audit of the government's financial statements.

The Audit Bureau reports through the audit committee to the Government Leader.

Value for money considerations were emphasized in the internal audit program during 1986. These considerations were evident in the special functional reviews and traditional operational audits performed by the bureau.

The bureau's advisory role continued to expand, with increased participation on advisory committees such as the working group for the ministerial task force on program review. Technical advice was provided to all levels of management through participation on numerous steering and advisory committees, including the NWT Housing Corporation assessment report review, the pension plan consultants' proposal review and the health information system steering committee. The Audit Bureau also chaired the computer users' group and the systems development policy committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the statement of assets and liabilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories for the year ended March 31, 1986 and the statements of operations, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Territories as at March 31, 1986 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements applied, after giving retroactive effect to the change in the method of accounting for teachers' salaries as explained in note 2 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come under my notice have, in all significant respects, been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Kenneth M. Dye, F.C.A.
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
August 22, 1986

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 1986

Assets

	1986	1985
		(Restated)
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Current		
Cash and short-term deposits	$ 65,480	$ 26,960
Accounts receivable (note 4)	45,176	43,029
Prepaid expenditures	172	459
Inventories (note 5)	24,163	22,835
Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (note 6)	1,340	3,192
Current portion of loans receivable	2,402	2,821
	138,733	99,296
Due from Canada (note 7)	2,440	—
Loans receivable (note 8)	19,433	19,417
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	8,068	7,390
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	2,785	1,863
Fixed assets, at a nominal value of one dollar	—	—
	171,459	127,966
Trust assets	3,511	3,641
	$174,970	$131,607

Liabilities and Surplus

	1986	1985
		(Restated)
	$ 000's	$ 000's
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (note 11)	$ 77,779	$ 58,027
Current portion of long-term liabilities	5,855	5,043
	83,634	63,070
Long-term liabilities (note 12)	12,241	11,377
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	10,000	9,000
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	5,350	3,750
Surplus	60,234	40,769
	171,459	127,966
Trust liabilities	3,511	3,641
	$174,970	$131,607

Approved:

Tom Butters
Minister of Finance

J.F. Nelson
Comptroller General

Eric Nielsen
Deputy Minister of Finance

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

	1986 Main Estimates (note 13) $ 000's	1986 Actual $ 000's	1985 (Restated) Actual $ 000's
Revenues (schedule A)	$614,529	$633,931	$542,488
Expenditures			
Operations and maintenance (schedule B)	485,953	493,365	439,822
Capital (schedule C)	112,222	118,501	96,411
	598,175	611,866	536,233
Excess of revenues over expenditures	16,354	22,065	6,255
Projects for Canada and others			
Expenditures	30,335	26,961	23,633
Recoveries	30,335	26,961	23,633
	–	–	–
Excess of revenues over expenditures before extraordinary item	16,354	22,065	6,255
Extraordinary item			
Provision for employee leave and termination benefits	–	–	(15,778)
Excess of revenues over expenditures (expenditures over revenues)	$ 16,354	$ 22,065	$ (9,523)

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

	1986 $ 000's	1985 (Restated) $ 000's
Balance at beginning of the year		
As previously reported	$ 41,336	$ 53,358
Adjustment of previous years' teachers salaries (note 2)	(3,580)	(3,132)
Adjustment of previous years' lease revenues (note 3)	3,013	2,566
As restated	40,769	52,792
Excess of revenues over expenditures (expenditures over revenues) for the year	22,065	(9,523)
Transfers to:		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 9)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Students Loan Fund (note 10)	(1,600)	(1,500)
Balance at end of the year	$ 60,234	$ 40,769

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

	1986 $ 000's	1985 (Restated) $ 000's
Funds provided by		
Operations		
Excess of revenues over expenditures before extraordinary item	$ 22,065	$ 6,255
Items not requiring funds		
Bad debts and loan remissions	1,975	2,905
Funds from operations	24,040	9,160
Extraordinary item		
Employee leave and termination benefits	—	15,778
	24,040	(6,618)
Decrease in accounts receivable	—	7,609
Decrease in prepaid expenditures	287	—
Decrease in amounts due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	1,852	3,303
Payments received on loans	4,811	5,225
Decrease in cash allocated to loan funds	349	—
Increase in grant refundable to Canada	—	4,502
Increase in current liabilities	17,938	10,232
Increase in long-term liabilities	1,506	10,735
	50,783	34,988
Funds used for		
Increase in accounts receivable	2,717	—
Increase in prepaid expenditures	—	427
Increase in inventories	1,328	1,824
Loans advanced	7,762	6,449
Increase in cash restricted for loans	—	1,377
Repayment of long-term debt	—	14,399
Decrease in grant refundable to Canada	456	—
	12,263	24,476
Increase in cash and short-term deposits	38,520	10,512
Cash and short-term deposits at beginning of the year	26,960	16,448
Cash and short-term deposits at end of the year	$ 65,480	$ 26,960

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

1. Accounting policies

Financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. N-22, and Section 45 of the Financial Administration Act (N.W.T.) and include the assets, liabilities and net income of the Northwest Territories Liquor Commission and other revolving funds.

The financial statements of the Workers' Compensation Board (N.W.T.), the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund (N.W.T.) and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation have not been consolidated and are reported on separately.

The Workers' Compensation Board (N.W.T.) performs a specific role for which the assets are restricted. Further, increases in equity of the WCB are not likely to accrue to the Government; rather, such increases are retained by the WCB to provide stability to the WCB ratings structure.

The equity of the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Fund (N.W.T.) does not accrue to the Government. The income of the Fund, arising from the Government's and voluntary contributions of members, is retained by the Fund to meet future obligations of the Fund. The cost of operations of the Fund is reflected in the financial statements to the extent of the Government's contributions.

The cost of operations of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is currently reflected in these financial statements to the extent of the Government's contributions to the Corporation. Supplementary consolidated information is presented in note 15.

Prepaid expenditures

Prepaid expenditures consist of the unexpended portion of advances made under contractual agreements for work to be performed by third parties on behalf of the Government and which are incomplete at the end of the year.

Inventories

Inventories for resale consist of bulk fuel products, liquor, arts and craft products and are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost or replacement cost.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, ferries, buildings, leasehold improvements, land and land improvements, equipment and vehicles, are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. Fixed assets are recorded at a nominal value of one dollar.

Trust accounts

Trust accounts represent funds held under the administration of the Public Trustee, the Supreme and Territorial Courts, and correctional institutions, and comprise cash and term deposits, investments at cost, real estate at assessed value for tax purposes, and sundry assets recorded at a nominal value of one dollar. Transactions are recorded on a cash basis.

Grant from Canada

The grant is subject to the terms of a financial agreement with Canada and is receivable in instalments. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the grant for income tax collections, Established Programs Financing contributions and operating revenues collected by the Government which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the grant for the fiscal year. Further adjustments are made in accordance with escalation clauses contained in the agreement.

Income taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Act, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in instalments. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenues of the fiscal year in which they are received, together with known adjustments arising in that fiscal year.

Transfer payments

Established Programs Financing contributions are received from Canada in accordance with Federal-Provincial fiscal arrangements and the Established Programs Financing Act (1977). Expenditures are also recovered from Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements and are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Other revenues

Property and school taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and are recognized in the fiscal year in which a calendar year ends. Licences, fees and permits are recorded on a cash basis. All other revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Projects for Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Any unexpended balances of the advances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis.

Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. These contributions represent the total liability of the Government and are recognized in the accounts on a current basis. The Government also makes contributions for members of the Legislative Assembly to the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund which are recognized on a current basis.

2. Change in accounting policy

During the year, the Government adopted the accrual basis of accounting for teachers' salaries which are earned over a ten month period but paid over twelve months. Retroactive application of this accounting policy has increased expenditures by $511,000 (1985 - $448,000) and liabilities by $4,091,000 (1985 - $3,580,000).

3. Previous years' lease revenues

The Government subleases office space in Frobisher Bay to the Federal Government. As part of the lease agreement escalations are chargeable to Canada. The escalations for the years 1978 to 1985 were not invoiced or accrued in these years. Retroactive correction has increased revenues by $477,000 (1985 - $447,000) and receivables by $1,099,000 (1985 - $623,000).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

4. Accounts receivable

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Due from Canada under cost-sharing agreements and projects on behalf of Canada	$ 25,565	$ 25,116
Revolving funds		
Petroleum products, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,862,000 (1985 - $2,250,000)	6,955	7,866
Other revolving funds	381	397
	7,336	8,263
Due from Workers' Compensation Board	1,089	650
Accrued interest	3,764	2,031
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,077,000 (1985 - $1,602,000)	7,422	6,969
	19,611	17,913
	$ 45,176	$ 43,029

During the year, uncollectable accounts of $484,000 (1985 - $55,000) were written off with proper authority.

5. Inventories

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Petroleum products	$ 19,815	$ 17,963
Liquor	3,653	3,594
Other	695	1,278
	$ 24,163	$ 22,835

6. Due from Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

(a)	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Working capital advance	$ 3,189	$ —
Other receivables (payables)	(2,427)	982
	762	982
Advance arising from project cost overruns	578	2,210
	$ 1,340	$ 3,192

The $578,000 in project cost overruns represents the balance of a $6,000,000 advance made by the Government to the Housing Corporation in March 1984 to finance operations and capital projects pending Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation cost sharing.

(b) Under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Act, the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. A financial agreement between the Government and the Corporation details the funding provided by the Government and the accounting for funds.

As at March 31, 1986 the Government had contributed $1,721,000 (1985 - $778,000) more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. In addition, $5,101,000 of capital contributions had not been spent by the Corporation and may be used to complete projects in progress at year end. Surplus operating and capital funds may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under terms of the financial agreement.

7. Due from (to) Canada

The Government receives a grant from Canada pursuant to a formula funding agreement which expires in 1988. Under this agreement the grant received is subject to adjustments which increase or decrease the amount of the grant depending upon changes in Government revenue as defined in the agreement.

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Grant per agreement with Canada	$447,390	$389,827
Adjustments for:		
Income tax collections	(17,912)	(4,644)
EPF contributions	3,500	695
Operating revenues	2,441	(8,784)
Escalation	5,037	—
Per schedule of revenues	440,456	377,094
Received from Canada during the year	440,000	381,596
	456	(4,502)
Due from (to) Canada		
At beginning of the year	(873)	3,629
At end of the year	$ (417)	$ (873)

The amounts are shown as follows:		
Accounts payable (note 11)	$ (2,857)	$ (231)
Long-term liabilities (note 12)	—	(642)
Non-current assets	2,440	—
	$ (417)	$ (873)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

8. Loans receivable

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2005, bearing interest at rates between 5 3/4% and 18 3/8%, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $405,000 (1985-nil)	$ 19,731	$ 19,270
Other loans, due in monthly or annual instalments to the year 1994, bearing interest at rates between 0% and 10%, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,464,000 (1985 - $1,464,000)	2,104	2,968
	21,835	22,238
Less current portion	2,402	2,821
	$ 19,433	$ 19,417

9. Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Act which established a ceiling of $10,000,000 for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1986 (1985 - $9,000,000). Legislation passed after this date authorizes increases to the Fund of $3,500,000 and $2,500,000 in 1986/87 and 1987/88 respectively, to a maximum of $16,000,000 by March 31, 1988. Interest earnings are credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans are charged to expenditures (Economic Development and Tourism). The loan fund comprises:

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Loans receivable	$ 7,843	$ 6,136
Less provision for doubtful accounts	1,932	1,610
	5,911	4,526
Cash committed in support of guarantees outstanding	75	88
Cash committed in support of Contract Security Pilot Project	259	—
Cash available for loans and guarantees	1,823	2,776
Total fund assets	8,068	7,390
Funds to be made available on write-offs of accounts	1,932	1,610
Loan fund balance	$ 10,000	$ 9,000

The loans are repayable in instalments to the year 2001 and bear interest at rates between 9% and 16%.

The Contract Security Pilot Project was introduced April 1, 1985, for a two-year period. The project provides contract security to contractors bidding on Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and Government building contracts who are unable to obtain construction contracts because they cannot meet bonding or security requirements. Contract securities become payable to the owner if there is a breach of contract by the contractor. Such contract securities, if paid, are subject to recovery by the Government from the contractor by the initiation of legal action based on securities held for the contract.

10. Students Loan Fund

The Students Loan Fund was established in 1983 and is operated under the authority of the Student Financial Assistance Act which established a ceiling of $5,350,000 for the aggregate principal of student loans outstanding up to March 31, 1986 (1985 - $3,750,000). The ceiling is to be increased next year to a maximum of $7,150,000. Interest earnings are credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans or loan remissions are charged to expenditures (Education).

Interest begins on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate, as determined and published by the Bank of Canada. The Commissioner may grant remission of these loans, in whole or in part, where conditions of employment within the Northwest Territories are complied with, as stipulated in the regulations. The loan fund comprises:

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Loans receivable	$ 4,620	$ 3,378
Less provisions for:		
Loan remissions	1,885	1,437
Doubtful accounts	680	450
	2,055	1,491
Cash available for new loans	730	372
Total fund assets	2,785	1,863
Funds to be made available on remissions of loans and write-offs of accounts	2,565	1,887
Loan fund balance	$ 5,350	$ 3,750

The loans are repayable in instalments to the year 1992 and bear interest at rates between 9% and 12%.

11. Accounts payable

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Due to Canada		
Unapplied balance of advances	$ 1,607	$ 955
Current portion of grant refundable (note 7)	2,857	231
Adjustment to Established Programs Financing estimates	1,925	—
	6,389	1,186
Accounts payable	54,922	42,090
Other liabilities, payroll deductions, and contractors' holdbacks	16,468	14,751
	71,390	56,841
	$ 77,779	$ 58,027

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

12. Long-term liabilities

	1986 $ 000's	1985 $ 000's
Allowance for employee leave and termination benefits	$ 18,096	$ 15,778
Portion included in current liabilities	5,855	5,043
	12,241	10,735
Grant refundable to Canada (note 7)	—	642
	$ 12,241	$ 11,377

13. Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates tabled in the Legislative Assembly on February 6, 1985 and represent the Government's fiscal plan for the year. As a consequence, these figures do not reflect changes arising from the tabling of Supplementary Estimates for the year.

During the year responsibility for delivery of certain programs was re-allocated. Had these comparative figures been reclassified the Main Estimates column in the Schedules of Expenditures would be as follows:

	As Reported $ 000's	Increase (Decrease) $ 000's	As Restated $ 000's
Operations and maintenance			
Executive	$ 12,190	$ (23)	$ 12,167
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	34,197	1,144	35,341
Culture and Communications (formerly Information)	3,381	2,980	6,361
Personnel	14,672	(49)	14,623
Justice (formerly Justice and Public Services)	27,839	(2,531)	25,308
Government Services	12,099	543	12,642
Public Works and Highways	92,650	(79)	92,571
Renewable Resources	12,779	(7)	12,772
Local Government	41,017	(1,045)	39,972
Health	68,267	60	68,327
Social Services	37,501	(60)	37,441
Education	94,350	307	94,657
Capital			
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	20,054	(1,100)	18,954
Culture and Communications (formerly Information)	113	246	359
Justice (formerly Justice and Public Services)	412	(261)	151
Government Services	5,255	15	5,270
Education	18,024	(140)	17,884

14. Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund

During the year the Government made contributions of $478,000 (1985 - $385,000) to the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund which is independently administered by an insurance company. The contributions are for past service and are intended to fund allowances and benefits earned by members of the Legislative Assembly from March 10, 1975, the date of the first fully elected Legislative Assembly. The Government is responsible for any actuarial deficiency in the Fund.

An actuarial valuation of the Fund as at April 1, 1986 indicated a surplus of $276,000, based on the mean of the cost and market values of the Fund.

15. Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

In accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1, the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation are not consolidated with these financial statements. Consequently, only the transactions between the Government and the Corporation are recorded in the accounts of the Northwest Territories.

The following table summarizes Government assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures on the existing unconsolidated basis and compares these amounts to what they would be if the Corporation's financial statements were consolidated with these financial statements. The consolidated amounts reflect the elimination of all transactions between the two entities.

The consolidated information has been prepared on the basis that capital assets are expended at the time of acquisition rather than reported as assets. This conforms to accounting policies used by the Government and accordingly, $132,753,000 in capital assets of the Corporation have been included in the consolidated accumulated deficit.

	1986	
	Government as reported $ 000's	Consolidated $ 000's
Financial assets		
Current	$138,733	$158,856
Non-current	36,237	38,227
	174,970	197,083
Liabilities and funds		
Current	83,634	93,670
Non-current	31,102	130,078
	114,736	223,748
Surplus (deficit)	**$ 60,234**	**$(26,665)**
Revenues	$633,931	$635,985
Expenditures	611,866	608,067
Excess of revenues over expenditures	22,065	27,918
Transfers to funds	(2,600)	(2,600)
	19,465	25,318
Surplus (deficit) beginning of the year	40,769	(51,983)
Surplus (deficit) end of the year	**$ 60,234**	**$(26,665)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

16. Commitments

The Government leases office space and staff accommodation under the terms of long-term lease agreements. Lease payments for which the Government is committed are as follows:

	$ 000's
1987	$ 10,872
1988	10,334
1989	9,783
1990	8,560
1991	7,654
1992-1997	22,572
	$ 69,775

In addition, the Government has committed funds for the construction of Stanton Yellowknife Hospital in the amount of $37,287,000. Of this amount $27,070,000 represents contractual obligations at March 31, 1986.

17. Contingencies

The Government is contingently liable for the following:

	$ 000's
Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 98,830
Other, including pending and threatened litigation	2,400
	$101,230

In addition, the Government funds certain Boards and Agencies offering services to the public which operate independently of normal Government operations. As a result of this relationship, the Government may have responsibility for any liabilities that these Boards and Agencies are unable to discharge.

18. Northern Canada Power Commission

On November 5, 1985, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for the Northwest Territories agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for Canada, concerning the transfer of Northern Canada Power Commission operations in the Northwest Territories to the Government. The target date for finalization of the terms and conditions of the transfer is March 31, 1987.

19. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified for 1985 to conform with financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

Schedule A

	1986		1985
	Main Estimates (note 13) $ 000's	**Actual $ 000's**	Actual $ 000's
Grant from Canada (note 7)	**$440,000**	**$440,456**	$377,094
Taxation			
Individual income	**35,421**	**43,955**	31,624
Corporate income	**7,751**	**18,150**	10,061
Fuel	**12,238**	**11,001**	10,614
Tobacco	**4,267**	**4,426**	3,477
Property	**1,830**	**1,677**	1,703
School	**1,437**	**1,135**	1,130
Insurance premiums	**365**	**548**	404
Grants in lieu - property	**—**	**132**	276
	63,309	**81,024**	59,289
General revenues			
Liquor Commission - net income	**9,756**	**10,076**	9,291
Interest income	**9,130**	**9,290**	9,685
Licences, fees and permits	**3,726**	**4,207**	3,346
Petroleum products - excess of revenues over expenditures	**—**	**299**	1,557
	22,612	**23,872**	23,879
Transfer payments			
Established Programs Financing			
Insured health services	**11,197**	**8,815**	10,852
Post-secondary education	**4,729**	**3,601**	4,673
Extended health care	**2,147**	**2,157**	1,930
	18,073	**14,573**	17,455
Hospital and medical care - Indians and Inuit	**17,677**	**16,926**	14,081
Canada Assistance Plan	**10,700**	**11,900**	10,349
Continuing education	**3,352**	**4,629**	4,859
Young Offenders Act	**—**	**4,484**	295
Health related services	**2,290**	**2,061**	2,164
Economic Development Agreement	**2,638**	**2,037**	1,258
Legal Aid Program	**576**	**1,172**	514
Baffin Regional Hospital	**4,350**	**682**	4,200
Other	**1,077**	**2,048**	1,663
	60,733	**60,512**	56,838
Other recoveries			
Rentals	**14,500**	**13,467**	12,629
Medical	**2,364**	**2,104**	1,880
Sale of commercial goods	**1,500**	**1,975**	1,894
Utilities	**817**	**828**	843
Miscellaneous	**1,794**	**3,901**	3,159
	20,975	**22,275**	20,405
Capital			
Recoveries from Canada			
Trades Complex - Arctic College - Thebacha	**1,704**	**1,704**	—
Stanton Yellowknife Hospital construction	**3,380**	**1,374**	767
Other	**260**	**825**	1,263
Sale of land, houses and other assets	**1,151**	**1,113**	2,670
Other recoveries	**405**	**776**	283
	6,900	**5,792**	4,983
Total	**$614,529**	**$633,931**	$542,488

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

Schedule B

	1986	Actual 1986				1985
	Main Estimates (note 13) $ 000's	Salaries and Wages $ 000's	Grants and Contributions $ 000's	Other $ 000's	Total Expenditures $ 000's	(Restated) Total Expenditures $ 000's
Legislative Assembly	$ 4,031	$ 1,556	$ —	$ 2,331	$ 3,887	$ 3,706
Executive	12,190	8,166	888	2,693	11,747	10,920
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	34,197	—	38,335	—	38,335	32,346
Financial Management Secretariat	1,093	882	—	206	1,088	1,062
Finance	9,492	4,520	—	2,302	6,822	8,179
Culture and Communications	3,381	3,816	869	1,330	6,015	3,132
Personnel	14,672	3,349	—	14,746	18,095	13,206
Justice	27,839	6,015	859	19,999	26,873	26,826
Government Services	12,099	6,285	—	7,004	13,289	10,958
Public Works and Highways	92,650	26,298	—	63,675	89,973	83,384
Renewable Resources	12,779	6,910	2,533	3,313	12,756	10,357
Local Government	41,017	6,658	29,598	4,343	40,599	36,656
Health	68,267	2,903	26,204	34,880	63,987	58,358
Social Services	37,501	16,852	3,098	20,826	40,776	33,431
Economic Development and Tourism	20,395	6,249	3,075	11,379	20,703	17,159
Education	94,350	64,253	16,957	17,210	98,420	90,142
Total	$485,953	$164,712	$122,416	$206,237	$493,365	$439,822

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986

Schedule C

	1986	Actual 1986				1985
	Main Estimates (note 13) $ 000's	Buildings and Works $ 000's	Acquisition of Equipment $ 000's	Grants and Contributions $ 000's	Total Expenditures $ 000's	Total Expenditures $ 000's
Legislative Assembly	$ 47	$ 125	$ —	$ —	$ 125	$ 94
Executive	150	132	—	—	132	156
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	20,054	—	—	19,071	19,071	14,703
Culture and Communications	113	40	285	54	379	339
Personnel	2,231	2,393	331	—	2,724	3,874
Justice	412	—	94	—	94	707
Government Services	5,255	3,453	3,992	—	7,445	6,004
Public Works and Highways	11,569	13,182	2,074	—	15,256	16,359
Renewable Resources	743	274	451	—	725	654
Local Government	32,207	26,052	1,121	9,631	36,804	26,937
Health	11,907	5,570	413	—	5,983	2,495
Social Services	5,357	5,184	486	271	5,941	5,899
Economic Development and Tourism	4,153	4,501	122	151	4,774	1,474
Education	18,024	15,980	1,898	1,170	19,048	16,716
Total	$112,222	$ 76,886	$ 11,267	$ 30,348	$118,501	$ 96,411

HEALTH

The Honourable
Bruce McLaughlin
Minister of Health
Minister of Social
Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1986, the Honourable Bruce McLaughlin, Minister of Health, continued to develop the role of the Government of the Northwest Territories several ways.

Changes were made to the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services legislation, permitting the minister to appoint boards and to have these boards carry out multi-unit management functions.

The second phase of the transfer of health services in the Baffin region was completed on August 30, 1986. The Territorial Government assumed control of staff facilities and funds for the 12 health centres (nursing stations), one public health centre and public health services in the Baffin. The minister then expanded the mandate of the board of the hospital to become a board of health for the region and devolved the services to them.

Initial discussions began with respect to transfer of serving in other regions and steering committees formed.

Long range goals and objectives for health services in native languages were developed and a contract let for preparation of documents in a form suitable for interpreter services.

An assessment of the extended medical benefits plan offered by the department to non-native residents was initiated. Some recommendations of the ambulance service report were implemented within existing funds. Significant work was done on cancer services and AIDS in the preparation of material for schools and the public.

The minister introduced a committee to suggest principles on how mental health services should be provided after transfer from the federal government. The minister also identified family life health education as a priority area for the next two years.

In addition, Mr. McLaughlin made representations to the federal health minister in the areas of patient boarding in Yellowknife, legislation and health services transfer.

HEALTH PROMOTION

The health promotion section focused on development of a health education curriculum program, creation of awareness and understanding of the hazards of smoking and the encouragement and support of community health promotion.

Learning materials for the school health program were developed and are being tested in classrooms throughout the Northwest Territories. The material should be ready for use during the 1987-88 school year.

Tobacco awareness and education programs will be directed primarily towards youth and young adults. The department is taking a complete role in the federal "Break Free" program. The creation of smoke-free workplaces in the public service has also been a focus of attention.

The department took part in a national health promotion survey designed to determine current attitudes and behaviour among adults towards healthy lifestyles. The results of this survey will be made public in the spring of 1987.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

The family life education program focuses on such problem areas as family violence, teen pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases. Parenting and prenatal topics, interpersonal relationships and birth control are addressed through information sharing, workshops and presentations. Heightened public and professional awareness and improved information flow contribute to the program goals of responsible lifestyle and healthy families.

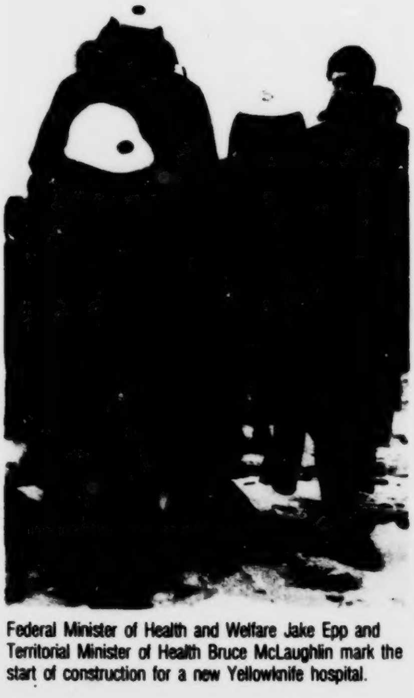
HEALTH TRAINING BURSARY PROGRAM

The health training bursary program pays tuition and other expenses for studies to assist persons interested in furthering or obtaining a health related career for which there is a need in the Territories.

In the 1985-86 fiscal year 11 students received funding totalling $20,000.

PHYSICIAN CONTRACT SERVICES

The department is finalizing negotiations for a third contract with the federal medical services branch for April 1987 to March 1989. The contract covers recruitment of physicians for the communities of Rae-Edzo, Fort Simpson, Cambridge Bay and Inuvik. It also provides for three support staff in Inuvik and two program staff in Yellowknife. The physician in Rankin Inlet continues to come under the contract of the northern medical unit, University of Manitoba. Funding for this contract is from medical services branch of Health and Welfare Canada. The Baffin regional health board



Federal Minister of Health and Welfare Jake Epp and Territorial Minister of Health Bruce McLaughlin mark the start of construction for a new Yellowknife hospital.

recruits its own physicians as does the Fort Smith Health Centre.

Program staff emphasized liaison with other recruitment agencies to identify medical manpower needs, problems and solutions. The benefits package for physicians was compared with other agencies and improvements made. Recommendations were prepared for physicians' participation in planning and research for the eventual assumption of health services delivery responsibility by the Territorial Government.

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION

N.W.T residents must often travel long distances at considerable cost to receive hospital and medical services. So that these costs will not deter people from getting the care they need, the Department of Health provides medical travel benefits to people who do not have access to similar benefits from any other source. Medical travel costs are paid on behalf of eligible non-native and Metis residents. Inuit patients returning home after their treatment is completed also receive this travel benefit.

As part of the medical transportation program, the Department of Health operates medical boarding facilities in Churchill and Winnipeg, Mantioba. A third such facility is located in Montreal, serving Baffin region residents.

The net cost of the medical transportation program (excluding the Montreal boarding home operated by the Baffin regional health board) was $3,392,226 in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

The Department of Health pays medical travel airfare costs on behalf of Treaty Indian residents of the N.W.T. as well as Inuit who are travelling to receive health services. The costs are then fully recovered from Health and Welfare Canada.

MEDICAL CARE PLAN

The medical care plan provides payment for insured services at 100% of the approved fee schedule of the province/territory within Canada in which the service was rendered. All persons registered under the NWT health care plan were eligible for benefits under medicare.

The plan covers all medically required services rendered by physicians in the office, clinic, hospital and home, as well as certain surgical-dental procedures medically required to be performed in a hospital. Surgical procedures, anaesthetic services, and complete maternity care are also provided.

Expenditures for the last two complete years of medicare were as follows:

Medical Care

	1985/86 ($000's)	%	1984/85 ($000's)	%
NWT doctors	6,522	73.7	6,506	76.7
Out of Territories doctors	2,329	26.3	1,972	23.3
Total payments	8,851	100.0	8,478	100.0

TERRITORIAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES

The NWT hospital insurance plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, whose members are appointed by the Commissioner with advice from the Legislative Assembly. The board reports through the Minister of Health. The plan provides coverage for a broad range of medically necessary in-patient and out-patient services.

The board funds six health facilities in the NWT. These facilities provide nursing home, chronic care, acute care and detoxification services. Residents unable to be treated in the NWT are referred to major treatment facilities in southern Canada.

Expenditures for the last complete year of T.H.I.S. were as follows:

T.H.I.S.

	1985/86 ($000's)
NWT hospitals	25,064
NWT contribution to federal hospitals	2,135
Home care Inuvik	17
Out of Territories hospitals	16,722
Extended and chronic care	1,067
Total payments	45,005

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is an accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing in-patient care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), outpatient and emergency services, home care, physiotherapy, public health, social services and doctors' offices for visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is an accredited health centre operated for the government by the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, serving residents from the southern Great Slave area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Enterprise, Kakisa and Fort Providence.

The facilities provide in-patient and emergency services, home care and doctors' offices for visiting specialists. Office space is also provided to Health and Welfare Canada to deliver public health services and to Social Services to provide for their area and local office.

Specialists and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physician services are provided through the Hay River Medical Clinic.

During the past year, the hospital became responsible for delivery of public health services in Pine Point.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is an accredited 72 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, providing a wide variety of inpatient services. Approximately one-half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

Medical specialty clinics include: orthopedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine and psychiatry. Through a contract with the federal medical services branch, specialists regularly visit major communities in the Western Arctic. Ophthalmology services are also provided to the Keewatin and Baffin regions.

In the area of rehabilitation medicine, the hospital has organized occupational therapy, physiotherapy, audiology and speech therapy programs.

Construction began on a new 135 bed health centre in November, 1985. It is anticipated that the new facility will open in mid 1988.

Baffin Regional Hospital

The Baffin Regional Hospital operated through a regional board of management, is an accredited hospital providing a wide variety of in-patient services. It services the health needs of Baffin region communities and has 35 acute care beds.

1

2

3

4

1

Care is given to an elderly patient in the chronic care unit at the Fort Smith Health Centre.

2

A dog team ride was the prize for students who won a contest held during a non-smoking campaign.

3

Pediatric care at the Baffin Regional Hospital.

4

Construction under way for the new 135 bed hospital in Yellowknife.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis through a contract arrangement with McGill University of Montreal, the Clarke Institute of Toronto, and from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

The board now has responsibility for all health facilities and services in the Baffin including the provision of non-insured benefits (drugs, glasses, etc.)

Inuvik Long Term Care Facility

As a result of joint co-operation between Health and Welfare Canada and the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, on February 10, 1986, the Inuvik long term care facility opened its doors to its first residents. The facility is operated through a board of management representing all communities of the Inuvik region. It provides two beds designated for respite care and 14 beds for long term care.

Detoxication

The Yellowknife detoxication unit, administered by the Northern Addiction Services, and funded by Territorial Hospital Insurance Services, provides services to residents of the Western Arctic. There is continued pressure to expand this area of service.

EXTENDED MEDICAL BENEFITS

The extended medical benefits program was designed to assist eligible Northwest Territories residents with costs related to the investigation, treatment, maintenance, and/or rehabilitation of certain long term chronic disease conditions including asthma up to 19 years of age, cancer, congenital anomalies and chronic disease of the urinary system, chronic psychosis, cleft lip/cleft palate, cystic fibrosis, cytomegalovirus, diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, spina bifida and tuberculosis.

In 1986, coverage expanded to provide additional assistance to persons having access to employer plans. The additional assistance is provided only for those costs that are over and above the employer plan and eligible under the Department of Health program.

In 1985-86 879 claims were processed under this program. In addition, 1,096 chronic psychosis institutional days were paid. The total cost of the program came to $362,502.

PHARMACARE PROGRAM

The Pharmacare program provides coverage for prescription drugs to N.W.T. residents who are 65 or older, and to non-native and Metis residents diagnosed as having certain long term debilitating disease conditions.

Prescription drug costs incurred on behalf of Treaty Indians and Inuit are recovered from Health and Welfare Canada.

In 1986, coverage was expanded to provide additional assistance to persons having access to employer plans.

The costs for the Pharmacare program in the 1985-86 fiscal year were distributed as follows:

Pharmacare Program

Total cost	**$753,330.00**
Recovered from Health and Welfare Canada	**433,819.00**
Recovered from Department of Social Services	**14,744.00**
Net cost to Department of Health	**304,767.00**

CO-ORDINATED HOME CARE

Co-ordinated home care is a hospital-based program of co-ordinated medical, social and home support services.

Services provided through the program are dependent upon the needs of the community and can include physician services, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, homemaker services, meals-on-wheels, equipment loan, and such neighbour services as handyman, transportation, errand running and friendly visiting.

All residents of the Northwest Territories are covered by the program. Priority is given to the elderly, the chronically ill and the disabled.

In 1986 programs operated in Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik and Yellowknife.

EXTENDED/CHRONIC CARE AND NURSING HOME CARE

Extended/chronic care and nursing home care services are administered by the department and provided in approved hospitals in the Northwest Territories. The services are partially insured under the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act.

If clients cannot be accommodated in a Northwest Territories facility, the T.H.I.S. board may make arrangements with a provincial institution to accommodate these patients, and may subsidize the costs in a manner equivalent to care provided in the Northwest Territories.

In the 1985-86 fiscal year, program costs totalled $1,142,744.

HEALTH STATISTICS

In 1985, community field nurses saw 112,130 patients and performed 262,610 services throughout the Northwest Territories.

The 1985 live birth rate of 28.4 represents a very slight decrease from the 1984 rate of 28.6 per 1000 population. 100% of Indian births, 99.2% Inuit births and 99.9% other births took place in either hospital or nursing stations.

During 1985 there were 224 deaths recorded in the Northwest Territories which is a rate of 4.4 per 1000 population. The infant mortality rate (death under one year of age per 1000 live births) was 15.9.

The leading causes of death for the Northwest Territories, were accidents, injuries and poisonings (35.7%). The number of suicides remains the same as 1984. Diseases of the circulatory system (25.4%) were among the leading causes of death as were neoplasms (14.3%).

The major causes of death in the Northwest Territories are shown on the following table:

Causes of Death During 1985

Cause of Death	**Number of deaths**	**% of Total Deaths**
Infectious & parasitic Diseases	2	0.9
Neoplasms	32	14.3
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity diseases	1	0.4
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	2	0.9
Mental disorders	1	0.4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	1.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	57	25.4
Disesases of the respiratory system	13	5.8
Diseases of the digestive system	6	2.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2	0.9
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	4	1.8
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	20	8.9
Injury and poisoning	80	35.7
Total	224	100.0

SOCIAL SERVICES

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In 1986, Minister of Social Services Bruce McLaughlin gave priority to spousal assault programs, community corrections and the development of facilities for the handicapped, senior citizens, young offenders and the victims of family violence. This was the result of many visits to the communities where the minister heard first hand of the social problems confronting residents.

Following the development of a government three-year action plan presented in 1985, the family violence prevention program was established with a mandate to address the needs of communities for spousal assault protection and prevention. Funding was made available to community groups attempting to address problems.

Emphasis was also placed on the development of facilities for young offenders. The Hay River secure custody centre and an open custody group home in Frobisher Bay opened in 1986. A multi-purpose group home for open custody young offenders as well as children in care and victims of family violence opened in Coppermine in September.

The minister recommended to the Executive Council and received their approval for an increase in the base food allowance for social assistance effective October 1, 1986, and a further increase which will become effective April 1, 1987. In addition, food scales were altered and extended from 6 to 10 to adequately reflect the differences which exist in food costs in each community. These measures are expected to help residents who require assistance to better provide for basic nutritional needs.

The need for additional facilities for the aged and handicapped was addressed in 1986. A group home for handicapped children was constructed in the Keewatin. It will provide care for children from the eastern Arctic while enabling them to remain close to their home communities. A facility for senior citizens opened in Rae/Edzo in the summer. This was a joint project of the Housing Corporation and Social Services, working in co-operation with the community.

The minister responded to the need for standards for day care provision by presenting option papers for the consideration of the Executive Council on development of legislated standards and the possibility of providing increased program and financial assistance to day care users and providers.

As followup support to the youth forum which was initiated by the minister, contributions were made to six groups to assist with youth initiatives throughout the Territories.

Continued support was given to community-based alcohol and drug program development. Training programs for community alcohol workers in the eastern and western Arctic began in September. The programs will ensure that all alcohol workers who have completed the program have a minimum level of training. The training is the first phase of a two-year program and marks progress towards the opening of an alcohol treatment centre in the eastern Arctic.

The minister supported community social service workers by visiting communities and listening to both the staff and the residents of the communities. He subsequently approved the formation of an assessment team in the department to assist community workers and supervisors in planning and implementing services for children and families.

Training programs for staff were conducted throughout the Territories to ensure that the staff had the skills necessary to deal with the increasing number of family crisis cases which were brought to their attention.

In actively promoting the government's policy on privatization, the Honourable Bruce McLaughlin authorized the expenditure of approximately $6.5 million to involve communities in the delivery of departmental programs.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The family and children's services section was instrumental in developing a child care diploma program for delivery through the Arctic College system. Pending acceptance by the Department of Education, the program could commence by September 1987.

Developing services and resources for young offenders continued to be a priority. Program development for young offenders brought the capacity of the program up to approximately 128 beds.

Probation caseloads for young offenders remained high, averaging 225 at any given time. The average number of secure and open custody cases active during the year was 85.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM

Continued attention was given to the prevention of alcohol and drug problems throughout the north. School curriculum focusing on alcohol and drug issues was introduced in the fall.

A youth alcohol and drug prevention program began in 17 NWT communities. The program, which employs 21 young people, focuses on alcohol and drug abuse prevention among youth and promotes a networking system for resources, as well as maintenance of a healthy lifestyle.

Campaigns were ongoing against fetal alcohol syndrome and impaired driving. The campaigns which included the production of posters and pamphlets were developed in co-operation with the national/territorial impaired driving program.

AGED AND HANDICAPPED

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind program was enhanced by the CNIB in 1986, with the hiring of a full-time worker located in Yellowknife. This will facilitate the development of programs for blind and visually-impaired people throughout the NWT.

An assessment project conducted jointly with the Department of Health was completed. It will provide a basis for long-term planning of programs and facilities for elderly and handicapped people in the NWT.

CORRECTIONS

The results of long-term strategic planning were realized in 1986. The NWT corrections plan was revised and will continue to be monitored for results.

Prison population highs continued to be a problem, however, there has been a general levelling-off.

Facilities at Yellowknife Correctional Centre were modernized in 1986. Backup security and program resources are now available to add depth to the whole system. The Baffin Correctional Centre became increasingly operational as staff gained experience working in the new building.

Continued attempts were made to house prisoners in locations close to their home communities. This principle was specifically applied to female offenders, resulting in the closing of the Female Correctional Centre in Fort Smith. These offenders will be housed at various locations in the NWT.

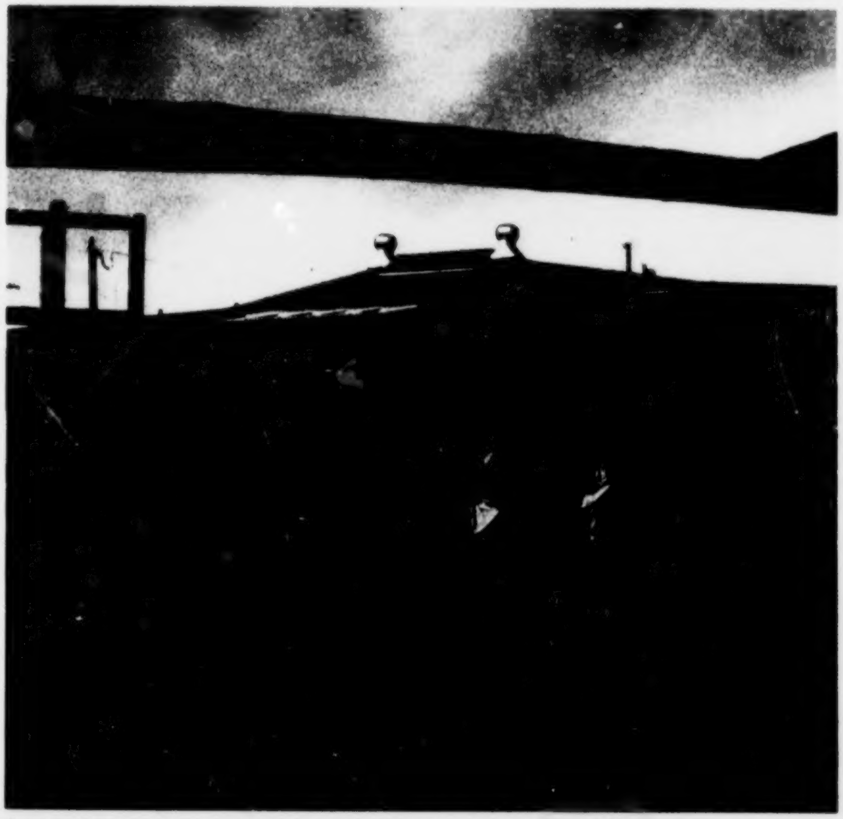
A prisoner exchange agreement was signed with the federal government, giving the NWT access to the specialized institutional programs in the south. Additional capital made available through this agreement allowed the NWT to increase its prisoner capacity, thereby, honouring the reciprocal portion of the agreement.

The community corrections program increased in quality and capacity during 1986 and the fine option program increased in number and scope. The Salvation Army is providing a correctional residential centre with an indepth program available for offenders during the latter months of their sentences.

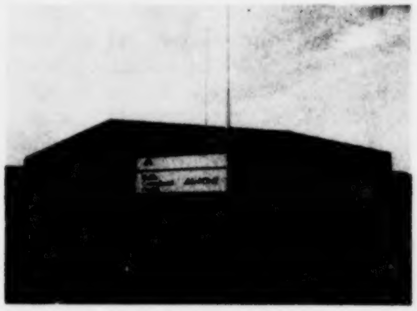
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Each month an average of 2203 persons (plus their dependents) received financial assistance through the social assistance program. A total of 70% of the financial assistance issued was for food; 16% for clothing, rent and utilities; 5% for supplementary benefits to the aged and disabled; and a lesser amount for day care subsidies. Total expenditures for one year were $11 million, an increase of 19% over the previous year.

Each month an average of 1156 senior citizens received a Territorial supplement of $85 to their federal pension benefits under the senior citizens' benefit program. Total expenditures for the year were $978,180.



A senior citizens' complex named after the late Jim Erasmus was opened in Rae in 1986.



The Baffin Correctional Centre in Frobisher Bay.

MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Honourable
Gordon Wray
Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs
Minister of Public Works and Highways

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Under the direction of the Honourable Gordon Wray, a reorganization of the department was developed and approval was given by the Executive Council in June, 1986. The reorganization included a change of the department's name to the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. The change indicates the department's dual responsibilities for the development of effective municipal and community governments and for the provision of basic physical infrastructure such as municipal roads, buildings, water and sanitation systems, airports and recreation facilities. New community planning, lands, and surveys and mapping divisions were established.

Over the past year, a major priority of the minister and the Executive Council has been to provide capital facilities more economically, but also more equitably. It was decided to place emphasis on provision of basic recreation infrastructure in all communities to provide access to recreational opportunities for all NWT residents. At times, this may mean that funding requests to the government for additional recreation facilities in communities which already have good, basic facilities, may have to be deferred in the interests of meeting the needs of less fortunate communities. To ensure best value for public funds, standardized designs for basic recreation facilities, including community gyms, community halls and arenas will be followed.

Transfer of a properly funded Arctic airports program to the Territorial Government has been a priority for several years. In May, 1986, Mr. Wray was authorized by the Executive Council to proceed immediately to negotiate the full transfer of the program, including the necessary financial and human resources from the federal government. A key element in the Territorial Government's position on the transfer of the program is the inclusion of funding which would allow for construction of airport facilities in 11 needy communities that did not benefit from the former federal Arctic air facilities policy which expired in 1983.

Development of flexible options for communities to have more effective and responsive municipal governments remains a major focus of the minister's attention. During the past year, Mr. Wray held discussions with the hamlet council of Sachs Harbour on the community's ideas for establishing one comprehensive community government with authority for delivery of all Territorial Government programs in the community. Strong interest was expressed by other communities in further developing their community councils as prime public bodies and Mr. Wray and other ministers have set into motion a working committee of deputy ministers to develop appropriate amendments of Territorial legislation to respond to these community concerns.

Mr. Wray directed the completion of the comprehensive program of proposed local government legislation to replace the Municipal Act and the Taxation Act. Six new acts were prepared for consideration of the Legislative Assembly during 1987 and are intended, among many other things, to describe the authorities and responsibilities of municipal governments in modern, clear and translatable language; to offer choices to communities wishing to establish their own unique forms of community government through community charters; to modernize municipal election procedures; and to afford greater local authority and responsibility to municipal and community governments.

DIRECTORATE

The directorate co-ordinated overall direction and initiatives of the department, while developing policy and legislation.

Activities and achievements included co-ordination of the departmental reorganization, the proposed local government legislation, proposed policies on capital and O&M funding for local governments, the department's privatization plan, and a review of NWT property taxation. The directorate also co-ordinated the development of a municipal computerization program which affords eligibility for all local governments in the NWT to apply for

The Hon. Gordon Wray and local MLA James Wah-Shee (left) joined the hamlet council to celebrate hamlet day in Lac La Martre.

financial assistance in acquiring computer systems to improve their ability to manage municipal operations.

ARCTIC AIRPORTS

Despite the lack of a renewed Arctic air facilities policy to construct new airports, various capital improvements were undertaken by both the Territorial Government and Transport Canada at 28 community airports throughout the NWT.

At Aklavik, airfield lighting cable repairs were completed and a visual approach slope indicator system (VASIS) was installed. Air terminal building restorations were completed in Broughton Island, Clyde River and Pangnirtung.

The airfield lighting system was replaced with a new portable airfield lighting kit at Fort Good Hope; and low power non-directional beacons were installed at Fort Providence, Lac La Martre and Snowdrift. Also at Snowdrift, airfield improvements including runway grading, drainage ditching and a vehicle parking area were completed, utilizing local equipment and operators.

At Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Rae Lakes and Snare Lake, flarepots were purchased and installed to facilitate emergency night-time operations. At Fort McPherson, a 1000 gallon fuel tank for storage of unleaded gasoline was installed; and in Spence Bay an aviation refueling facility was installed to allow for the dispensing of both aviation gasoline and turbo fuel.

A new passenger/cargo building was completed at Whale Cove and an eight kilometre power line to the Whale Cove airport was constructed. A new passenger/cargo shelter was constructed at Fort Liard. The log structure for this air terminal building is a first in the NWT.

Three airport maintainer workshops were conducted to reinforce the importance of good airport maintenance programs and their relationship to aviation safety. These workshops involved over 50 community airport and administrative staff. An airport maintainer certification program is under development. Under this program all airport maintainer staff would receive training toward certificates in airport maintenance procedures and mobile equipment maintenance and operation.

Eighteen students graduated from the Arctic airports observer/communicator training program at Arctic College and have been certified to work at airports across the NWT, Yukon and Northern Quebec.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Funding was provided to Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Rankin Inlet and Fort Simpson to allow the municipal councils to hire their own planning and engineering consultants to assist in preparing community plans and zoning by-laws. In the cases of Cambridge Bay, Coppermine and Rankin Inlet, this marks the first time the department provided funding to hamlets to hire their own planning consultants.

The department also contributed financial and staff resources to a government-wide committee appointed by the Executive Council to develop a contingency plan to address community impacts of the downturn in mining activities in Pine Point.

Community planning staff also assisted the hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk in completing their zoning by-law, the settlement council of Paulatuk to complete their land use plan and the communities of Cape Dorset, Eskimo Point and Norman Wells in completing their community plans and zoning by-laws. To faciliate the interim land selection agreement in Fort Liard, departmental planners assisted the community in completing a land use plan.

In five communities — Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Arctic Bay, Rankin Inlet and Pangnirtung — the department is providing funding and training to local planning assistants hired by the hamlet councils. This is a continuation of the successful pilot project started in Cape Dorset.

The development of residential lots continued to be a major activity. Many communities were assisted in the design and construction of land development projects. Nearly $6.8 million was spent on preparing about 400 lots this year, including a 72 lot subdivision in Frobisher Bay.

LANDS

A major reorganization of the lands division was approved in 1986, which included decentralization of lands officer positions to the Baffin and Keewatin regions. It is expected that this decentralization will occur in other regions in future years, resulting in more prompt response to applications for land in all communities.

In 1986, additional changes were introduced to ensure prompt and efficient responses to land applications from the public, including a new, stream-lined land application process and computerization of the land records.

A major research project was started to identify the ownership of all buildings and lands for communities in the Dene/Metis settlement area in order for land selections to proceed. Negotiations continued with the federal government to move towards completion of all outstanding block land transfers. A development and restoration plan was completed for the Norman Wells quarry, which formed the basis for a transfer of the quarry to the village of Norman Wells.

Fourteen land assembly projects were also closed out in 1986, allowing for the transfer of lands to the NWT Housing Corporation for much-needed residential housing development.

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

Vertical aerial photography was undertaken of 52 communities and sites, primarily in the Fort Smith and Keewatin regions. Aerial photography is generally carried out in every community in the NWT every two years.

Legal surveys were carried out in 15 communities, under contract to Northern firms at a total cost of $250,000. The surveys facilitate land disposition by providing a legal definition of land parcels on the ground.

Horizontal and vertical control surveys necessary for mapping and use in community development and construction were carried out in eight communities. Accurate new mapping was done for four communities and updates were completed for maps of a number of other communities. All new mapping is digitized in anticipation of use in a computerized, integrated land information system.

A land information system pilot project was successfully carried out. This project integrated all information available pertaining to land for one community into a computerized data base. The department is now investigating the process of creating a similar data base for other communities. In its final form, the land information system will enable the department to provide information in a more timely and complete manner.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

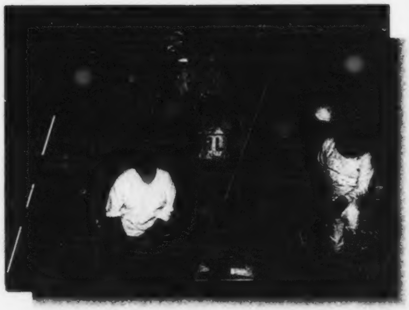
A major component of the reorganization of the department in 1986 was strengthening of the capability of the

2

1

3

4



1

Northwest Territories participants show the colours at the Arctic Winter Games held in Whitehorse.

2

The Keewatin Regional Council met in Rankin Inlet in the fall.

3

Participants in an ice-making clinic for an outdoor rink in Rankin Inlet.

4

The first students at the new community recreation leaders' program at Arctic College, Fort Smith.

municipal affairs division to provide day-to-day municipal management advice to all forms of municipal and community governments and their administrations. Additional municipal affairs officers were hired to carry out operational evaluations in co-operation with municipal governments. A development and training section was added to initiate and co-ordinate delivery of new training programs for municipal councillors and staff.

In the Keewatin region, training workshops were held in 1986 on council roles and responsibilities, lands administration, municipal employee benefits, firefighting, municipal building maintenance, and by-law enforcement. In the Baffin region, a fire training school was held and a mayors' and chairmen's workshop. Workshops were also held in the Inuvik and Fort Smith regions for councillors, secretary managers, hamlet foremen, by-law officers and regional councils. Municipal Affairs training in the Kitikmeot region emphasized developmental workshops on council authorities, responsibilities and procedures.

The hamlet of Norman Wells became the village of Norman Wells, acquiring authority over local property taxation, on April 1, 1986. Sachs Harbour and Lac La Martre became hamlets on April 1, 1986. The minister was able to participate personally with the people of Lac La Martre in their community feast which formed a major part of their hamlet celebrations. Fort McPherson obtained hamlet status on November 1, 1986 after extensive community consultations on the desired form of municipal government in the community.

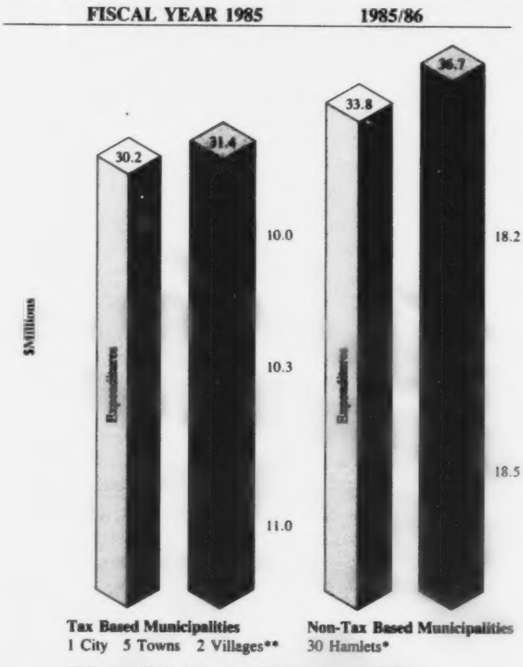
The attainment of hamlet status by the community of Fort Providence in January, 1987, subject to a community plebiscite, was anticipated.

During 1986 the work of several years was completed in developing a series of new local government acts to replace the present Municipal Act and Taxation Act. The Cities, Towns and Village Act, the Hamlet Act, the Charter Communities Act and the Settlements Act include updated provisions for established municipal corporations and the new concepts of settlement corporations and charter communities. Under the proposed Charter Communities Act, a charter community would be able to negotiate its form of local government in a community charter with the Territorial Government and hold a community plebiscite on the terms of its charter.

The Local Authorities Elections Act updates the municipal election procedures contained in the present Municipal Act and also includes provisions applicable to local education authorities. The Property Assessment and Taxation Act replaces the Taxation Act and those parts of the Municipal Act referring to property assessment and property taxation.

Consolidated Statement of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures (As of March 31, 1986)

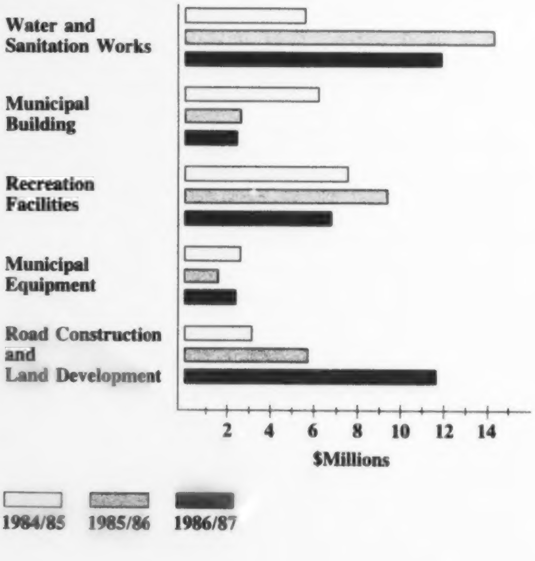
**Transfer payments include grants in lieu of taxes but not payments for operation of community airports.*



***Norman Wells became a village on April 1, 1986*
-- too late to be included in this statement

**Sachs Harbour and Lac La Martre became hamlets April 1, 1986*
-- too late to be included here.

Three Year Comparison of Capital Expenditures by Program



COMMUNITY WORKS AND CAPITAL PLANNING

A major initiative of the community works and capital planning division in 1986 was development of an improved capital planning process for the department which affected all communities. In recommending to the Financial Management Board on allocations of capital funding, the emphasis was changed from regional targets to program targets. This change in capital planning is expected to promote more effective delivery of programs based upon ministerial priorities and on community needs on an NWT-wide basis.

The department also made greater efforts to increase community awareness of the importance of identifying thorough and well-substantiated community capital plans so that communities can make the most of available capital programs. A seminar was held in Yellowknife in October for all tax-based municipalities on proper capital planning.

Capital funding of $1 million was provided to assist in the construction of a new water treatment plant for the town of Hay River. The final stage of the Fiddler's Lake sewage treatment facilities in Yellowknife was completed at a cost of $650,000. Work also commenced on a new sewage treatment plant for the village of Norman Wells.

Contribution funding of $1,721,000 was provided to tax-based municipalities under the roads and sidewalks program, including $810,000 and $412,000 for road construction in the city of Yellowknife and the town of Fort Smith, respectively.

In the Keewatin region, a new parking garage in Rankin Inlet and a new maintenance garage in Repulse Bay were constructed and turned over to the hamlets. The first phase of construction was carried out for the reservoir expansion in Eskimo Point. Residential subdivision construction was carried out in Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay. Pre-design of the water supply system in Repulse Bay was completed and reviewed with hamlet council.

Two major reservoir projects were under way during 1986 in the Baffin region. The largest single project undertaken will see a new 72 million litre lined earthern reservoir constructed in Pangnirtung including a filling platform and truck fill station. Excavation will be completed in 1986 with the balance of the project scheduled for completion in 1987. This reservoir project stimulated the establishment of a locally-based construction company which is well-placed to bid for future contract opportunities in the community. Construction also began in Grise Fiord on an additional larger water storage tank, as well as improvements to the existing tank.

In the Inuvik region, water and sanitation projects were under way in Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk. Other capital projects included the construction of garages in Colville Lake and Fort Good Hope and a firehall/garage in Paulatuk. In the Kitikmeot region, water quality improvements were made in Gjoa Haven, and the department worked in consultation with the Hamlet of Pelly Bay on selection of a site and a design for a new water pumphouse. In the Fort Smith region new fire alerting systems were completed in Fort Liard, the Hay River reserve, Lac La Martre, Fort Resolution, and Fort Providence.

SPORT AND RECREATION

New recreation facilities continued to be a major priority of the department in 1986. Community gyms were completed or under construction in Detah, Jean Marie River, Holman and Whale Cove and the Pangnirtung community hall was officially opened, as was an extension to the community arena in Pond Inlet. The community gym built in Detah is of special note, as the unique siting conditions called for imaginative design. Most of the construction work was carried out by local people.

New arena and community hall complexes in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet are nearing completion and similar facilities are being constructed in Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Fort Providence. Tuktoyaktuk also has a new arena.

Major new initiatives were undertaken to ensure qualified community recreation leadership. The community recreation leaders' program, a two year Arctic College diploma course, accepted the first students in April, 1986 and a further 10 students were to enter the program in January, 1987.

To ensure graduates have employment, the department introduced a program to subsidize communities up to 80% of the salary of graduates. Additional provisions will allow communities to receive assistance to hire interim recreation directors while students attend their courses. To protect the government's and the community's investment in major recreation facilities, salaries of facility managers will also be subsidized. This program will assist direct employment of over 80 community recreation leaders and is expected to create indirectly several hundred jobs in an expanded service sector.

The above ground pool program emphasized leadership development and the junior leaders program was introduced for the first time in 1986. Pool assistants also received advanced training toward lifeguard and instructor status at one of six regional workshops held during the summer. To encourage local leadership development, the department provided assistance to employ local youth as pool assistants. One measure of the success of these efforts was the increase in water safety awards in 1986 to 319 from only 67 in 1985. Eighteen pools were in operation in 1986 and requests for new pools were received from 10 communities.

The major highlight on the 1986 sport calendar was the Arctic Winter Games held in Whitehorse, Yukon in March. The 300 athletes and coaches on the N.W.T. team were selected through a series of regional trials and Territorial playoffs. Total participation in team trials and playoffs was up 28% over 1984 from 1556 to 2003. Thirty-seven communities placed athletes on the N.W.T. team that went to Whitehorse. At the Games the N.W.T. came second only to Alaska in the number of medals collected.

Training is under way for the 1987 Jeux Canada Winter Games to be held in Nova Scotia in February. One hundred and twenty athletes are expected in the sports of cross-country skiing, hockey, basketball, volleyball, badminton, wrestling, speed skating and curling.

Sport North Federation continued to serve N.W.T. sport governing bodies and the department provided the federation additional funding for an annual meeting of the presidents of each sport governing body. A new program was also introduced to assist sport governing bodies with basic administrative costs to serve their members.

Other 1986 highlights included National Physical Activity Week with 7,500 N.W.T. residents participating in one or more of the activities.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Gordon Wray completed his third year as Minister of Public Works and Highways in 1986. The minister continued to stress his goals of maximizing local and northern involvement in construction projects, the privatization of services performed previously by departmental staff, standardization of facilities to be constructed and the implementation of priority programs related to community needs.

Mr. Wray traveled extensively discussing issues and exchanging viewpoints with community councils, business associations and individual residents of the Territories. He also visited Alaska in 1986, together with the Honourable Dennis Patterson, Minister of Education. One of the purposes of this trip was to investigate, first hand, the Alaskan school system and how the state manages its school design, construction and maintenance program. By studying the systems in other northern jurisdictions, the minister is better able to establish directions and objectives for the Department of Public Works and Highways, which will benefit the NWT. One of his primary conclusions was that the NWT Government has already implemented systems that provide effective, efficient and economic programming, design, construction and maintenance of school facilities.

Under the direction of the minister, the Department of Public Works and Highways continued to maximize the involvement of local and northern businesses and residents in the implementation of construction projects. A number of construction projects under way in 1986, had high levels of local and northern involvement; major examples being the contract to expand the Arctic College Thebacha campus trades complex in Fort Smith and the contract awarded to construct a new water reservoir in Pangnirtung.

In an effort to better record, monitor and enforce the extent of local and northern involvement, the department now requires construction and maintenance contractors to regularly report upon the level of involvement planned for and actually utilized under their contracts. Based upon data from 1985, approximately 70% of the total value of work completed under contracts went to northern or local businesses and residents.

At a meeting with the NWT Construction Association in June, the minister said that ongoing liaison with the construction industry and the association would contribute to developing a more successful and independent northern construction industry, providing economic benefits to all northerners.

Contract tender advertising was more widely distributed to northern publications, providing northern firms with a better opportunity to become aware of and submit tenders for upcoming government construction or maintenance contracts.

The further privatization of services and programs delivered by the Department of Public Works and Highways proceeded, with the award of a contract for the maintenance of another section of the NWT highway system, increasing the number of sections currently contracted to six. Privatization of other maintenance programs previously handled by staff of the department, also proceeded.

The department awarded 779 contracts to northern contractors in fiscal year 1985/86. The value of these contracts exceeded $47 million. This represents 82% of the over $58 million in contracts awarded to all firms. It compares favourably with the 1984/85 total of 76% and the 1983/84 total of 66%.

In 1986, implementation proceeded on major Territorial Government priority funded programs to control summer dust problems on community streets; improve the condition and availability of small docks in communities; provide communities with adequate supplies of crushed gravel; recover and utilize surplus energy generated by NCPC plants to heat public buildings.

Mr. Wray continued to emphasize devolution of federal government programs to the Government of the NWT. Negotiations continued with the federal government on the transfer of the interterritorial highway reconstruction program and negotiations commenced on the development of a community access roads policy. The transfer of the interterritorial highway reconstruction program is scheduled for 1987. The finalization of a community access

Isadore Edjericon, an elder of Fort Resolution, cut the ribbon held by the Hon. Gordon Wray and MLA Eliza Lawrence to officially open the Little Buffalo River bridge.

roads policy will lead to the availability of increased project funding and, eventually, to transfer of the program.

The department was extensively involved in assessing the capital and operating and maintenance funding requirement that will result from devolution of federal programs such as the forestry, airports and health programs and the Northern Canada Power Commission.

The minister continued to support and promote development of standardized facility designs and component systems in order to ensure that construction and maintenance of facilities is as efficient and economical as possible. One notable achievement in 1986, was production and publication of "Water and Sanitation Concept Plans - Volume 1", which will be available free of charge to all firms wishing to work on the design of water and sanitation projects. Similar work was completed for the design of schools.

DIRECTORATE

The Department of Public Works and Highways is responsible for design, construction, acquisition and maintenance of all buildings, works and equipment required by departments in carrying out their programs; provision of property management service to the government; and design, reconstruction and maintenance of the highway system, including the operation of ferry services in the Northwest Territories.

The directorate develops long-range plans, policy proposals and operating guidelines on all public works and highways matters for the Minister of Public Works and Highways and the Executive Council. The directorate includes the senior management of the department and the staff responsible for contracts and capital planning; finance and policy, planning and training.

ARCHITECTURE

The architectural division implemented approximately $50 million in capital design and construction projects in 1986 to provide new and renovated facilities in 51 communities.

New schools were opened in Arctic Bay, Holman, Nahanni Butte, Snare Lake, Sanikiluaq and Resolute Bay.

New elementary schools are planned for Fort Liard, Gjoa Haven, Pond Inlet, Eskimo Point and Rankin Inlet commencing in 1987. The design of these schools will emphasize cost effectiveness and be based on a standard central core, which will be adapted to the needs of the different communities by modular expansion. This will lower capital costs through the establishment of standard spatial programs. Local participation in the design is encouraged in part through artwork which reflects each community's special identity.

Additions to the Fort Smith Arctic College trades complex and a new married students accommodation were completed. Renovated facilities for an Inuvik campus are being provided in existing buildings obtained from the federal government.

Recreation facilities completed include community gymnasiums in Detah, Snowdrift and Holman. At Jean Marie River a community complex was constructed in part from lumber sawn at the local mill.

Design work was completed for standard recreation complexes in Fort Providence, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Wrigley. These include hockey arenas and community halls. A curling rink will be included in the Coral Harbour complex. A community gymnasium is planned for Arctic Red River and a community hall in Yellowknife. A new hamlet office has been designed for Holman. These projects are to be constructed commencing in 1987.

Major projects for the Department of Social Services included residential accommodations for groups with special requirements including handicapped children, families at risk and young offenders. These are being built in Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Fort Smith, Frobisher Bay and Hay River.

All buildings have been designed to achieve high levels of thermal efficiency and energy conservation. They are compact and economical to build and operate. Construction management of the schools at Nahanni Butte and Snare Lake enabled those communities to achieve 45% local involvement of the total labour costs involved.

The division has acted as advisor to the hospital board and the Department of Health through all phases of the new Stanton regional health centre in Yellowknife now under construction. There was similar involvement in the architecturally acclaimed NWT pavilion at Expo '86 in Vancouver.

ENGINEERING

The engineering division is responsible for designing and constructing facilities to provide potable water, sewage and solid waste disposal, and storage and dispensing of petroleum products on behalf of territorial departments. The division also implements a program for utilizing waste heat from NCPC generating plants.

The division is developing standards and guidelines for water, sanitation and heat recovery facilities and other engineering works. Emphasis was placed on maximizing participation in projects by local and northern participants, including contractors, suppliers, tradespeople and engineering consultants.

The division was part of the Canadian delegation that visited the USSR in August, 1986, to confer on water distribution and treatment and sewage collection facilities as part of the ongoing Canada/USSR Arctic science exchange program.

The division continued to achieve a high degree of local involvement on the Pangnirtung water reservoir project. In addition to almost 64% of total employment coming from Pangnirtung residents, a unique development was the establishment of a local equipment leasing company in Pangnirtung, resulting from the co-operative efforts of Public Works and Highways and the departments of Municipal and Community Affairs and Economic Development and Tourism. The company was established on the basis of a 51% local resident share ownership. Also, a liaison committee was established to discuss project issues and special efforts to utilize and develop local technical skills were undertaken. About 300 residents attended an open house designed to keep them informed about the project.

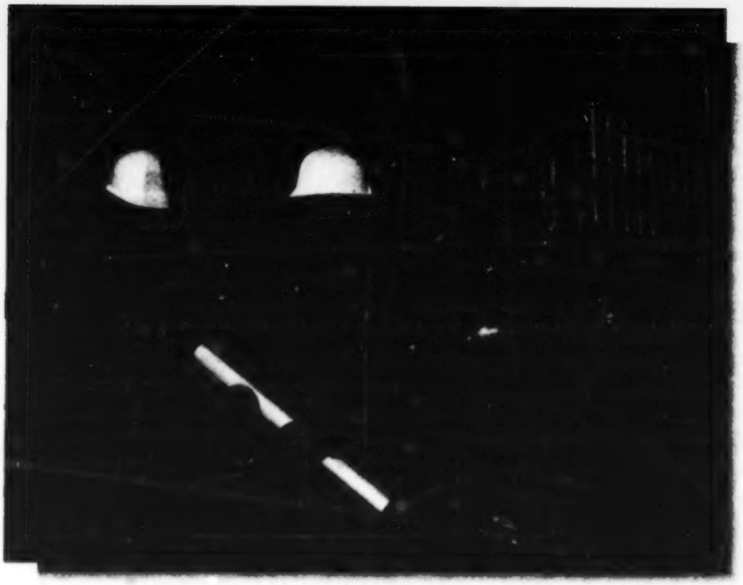
A major water and sewer expansion and modification was completed in Frobisher Bay. This included a significant extension to Happy Valley subdivision and 60 water and sewer service connections and other preparations, prior to the transfer of the water and sewer system to the town of Frobisher Bay. Work started on the expansion of the Eskimo Point water reservoir and a new water intake pumphouse facility was built in Snowdrift. Improvements to the Grise Fiord water supply system are under way, and design of water systems started for Lac La Martre, Repulse Bay, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Pelly Bay.

A new water and sewer system was initiated in Rankin Inlet as part of a

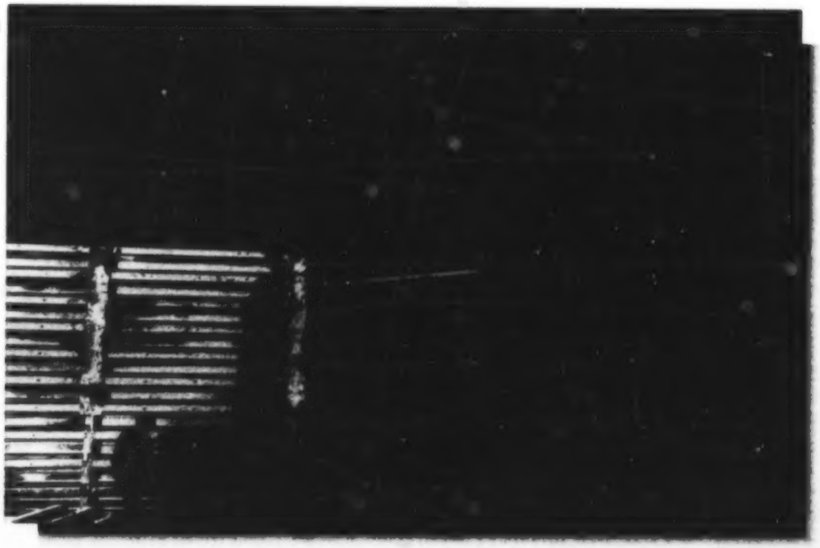
1

DEPARTMENT

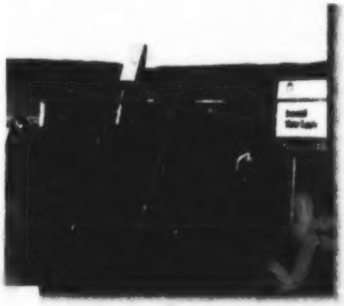
2



3



4



1

Nick Numgnik, Luke Tunguak and Pauli Arngnayuinak, Public Works staff at Baker Lake.

2

Public Works project officers Alan McOuat (left) and Cecil Rhodes at the Yellowknife hospital construction site.

3

Wharf construction at Baker Lake.

4

A new water intake facility was built in Snowdrift.

multi-year land development expansion project. New solid waste and sewage disposal facilities were designed for Holman, Coppermine and Gjoa Haven. A new solid waste facility for Tuktoyaktuk was constructed and improvements to the water treatment in Gjoa Haven completed. A new sewage lagoon and access road were built in Arctic Red River and construction of a new sewage lagoon, lift station and forcemain commenced at Norman Wells.

Major improvements to fuel storage facilities were completed at Repulse Bay and Trout Lake and multi-year projects commenced at Arctic Bay, Broughton Island and Rankin Inlet.

In 1986, design and construction of recovery systems was under way or completed in seven communities to recover and utilize surplus heat from NCPC plants to heat community buildings.

OPERATIONS

The operations division provides support services to the regions and Yellowknife District Office in their buildings, works, vehicle, and equipment operation and maintenance programs. Negotiations of leases, and development of policies, procedures and standards are major activities of the division, as well as co-ordinating several capital and repair programmes on behalf of the entire department.

A new Territorial Government policy on leasing was developed in 1986. In support of the development of the northern private sector, the policy emphasizes leasing of office and housing space instead of capital construction and ownership by the Territorial Government. The division tendered with several northern businesses to lease a significant number of new housing units and office space in several NWT communities. The division worked extensively with northern businesses and lending institutions to develop leasing and financing procedures that meet the needs of all parties. The delivery of the property management program was decentralized to the regions in 1986.

A privatization plan was developed that identified several new initiatives for privatization over the next 3-5 years. Implementation of the maintenance management system continued with the refinement of maintenance standards and the extension of the maintenance system to most communities. Training programs in vehicle body repairs, firetruck maintenance, and propane conversions and maintenance were conducted for hamlet and Territorial Government staff by the equipment management section.

The division centrally manages a number of capital programs applicable to the entire department. Approximately $1.5 million was expended on the design and construction of major roof repairs to schools in seven NWT communities in 1986. A further $500,000 was allocated to 18 energy conservation projects. These projects will yield approximately $300,000 in savings each year.

HIGHWAYS

In addition to regular maintenance activities on the highways of the Northwest Territories, two major construction projects progressed during the year. Work continued on the Ingraham Trail between Prosperous and Prelude Lakes, with grade reconstruction being completed. Chipsealing of this section is scheduled for 1988. Complete rebuilding of the Hay River Highway commenced, with sealing and paving to occur in 1987.

The four ferry crossings, all operated by northern contractors, ran without problems throughout the summer of 1986. The Merv Hardie ferry again continued operating well into the winter across the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence, providing for heavy vehicle movements until the ice bridge was at full strength.

A contract was awarded in June for the conversion of the Louis Cardinal from a single-ended ferry to a roll on/roll off vessel. Work is taking place at Hay River. The converted ferry will be in service at Arctic Red River on the Dempster Highway in the 1987 season.

Substantial upgrading occurred at ferry camps at the Liard, Arctic Red, and Peel Rivers. Improvement to accommodation for operating crews and increased safety and security for crews and the general public will result.

Construction of a new two-lane, prestressed, concrete girder bridge at Little Buffalo River on the Fort Resolution Highway was completed in October. The 42 meter span bridge is the longest of its type in Canada. A new bridge was also built across Birch Creek on the Fort Smith Highway to replace an emergency Bailey bridge erected in 1985, after severe spring floods washed out the bridge.

During 1986, wharf construction and improvement occurred in seven communities, with major investments being made in Baker Lake and Arctic Bay.

Dust control utilizing calcium chloride or calcium lignosulphonate was implemented on roads in 18 communities. Cambridge Bay received the largest portion of funds.

The identification of local granular material sources and/or the production of gravel occurred at 29 communities.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation division intensified community-based program delivery, with the placement of energy management officers in the Inuvik and Keewatin regions. These offices, together with Yellowknife's, are serving as "Energy Centre" sources of information and assistance to the public. Prime recipients have been hamlets which are interested in reducing operating expenses to utilize savings in other budget areas. Hamlet buildings in Holman, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Spence Bay and Arctic Bay received energy audits and a number of communities have implemented cost-effective recommendations from the reports.

Fourteen workshops were held with groups including hamlet staff and councils, municipal engineers, businesses, housing associations, private contractors, government employees and students. Presentations were made on upgrading heating systems, weatherstripping and tightening of building envelopes, and energy conservation opportunities for municipalities.

The business energy conservation incentive program (BECIP), assisted 18 businesses in upgrading facilities to reduce operating expenses. Ten businesses also received energy audits to help them identify energy reduction measures. Energy management officers assisted another 36 businesses to solicit energy audits under the former Canada energy audit program. As well, 34 businesses were helped to apply for electrical utility rebates under the commercial power subsidy program.

Continuing energy conservation public education activities included public workshops, production of new publications, media advertising, information booths at community fairs, newspaper articles, radio talk-shows and residential energy audits.

JUSTICE

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Michael Ballantyne, Minister of Justice, concentrated his efforts on ensuring that the needs of the residents of the Northwest Territories were efficiently and effectively met and took a number of initiatives to enhance the capability of the department to handle the present and future demands that will be placed on the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories.

In recognition of the importance of justices of the peace, the minister established a task force to study the justice of the peace program in the Territories. Considering the vast distances between communities and the desire of residents to have administration of justice at the local level, the justice of the peace program assumes great significance. The task force will study and make recommendations on all aspects of the program including the appointment, training, jurisdiction and tenure of justices of the peace.

The minister established the first Northwest Territories law reform committee. The law reform committee is chaired by the Honourable Justice David Marshall and includes representation from the law society of the Northwest Territories. The law reform committee will review areas of the law that are of particular importance to the Northwest Territories and make recommendations to the minister. As one of its first tasks, the committee has been studying the impact of the recent amendment to the Jury Act introduced by Mr. Ballantyne, which allows a person who speaks only an aboriginal language to sit on a jury in the Northwest Territories. The minister has also proposed the establishment of an advisory committee on justice issues consisting mainly of representatives from aboriginal organizations in the Territories.

As a member of the political and constitutional committee of cabinet, the minister participated in constitutional questions facing the Northwest Territories. He took an active role on issues relating to political evolution of the Territories and along with the minister responsible for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development, he represented the Northwest Territories at the ministerial meetings leading up to the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights in the Constitution of Canada.

In his first year in office, the minister carried out extensive negotiations with the federal Minister of Justice on a proposed federal bill which would have restricted the definition of "Territories" as described in the Northwest Territories Act to include only the landmass and not the waters in the Territories. The minister and aboriginal organizations continued to negotiate with the federal government on this issue.

The minister introduced a number of new policy initiatives for the Department of Justice. He successfully concluded the legal aid agreement with the federal Minister of Justice. The agreement will provide for additional funds for legal aid counsel in the Baffin and establishment of a legal aid centre in the western Arctic.

The minister established the goals and objectives of "G" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and placed greater emphasis on encouraging the force to appoint native special constables in NWT communities.

The Honourable Michael Ballantyne Minister of Justice

The deputy minister, Stien K. Lal, Q.C., was asked by the federal government to assist in representing Canada at the Air India judicial inquiry. The inquiry was mandated to determine the cause and circumstances leading up to the crash of the Air India Boeing 747 aircraft over the North Atlantic in June, 1985.

The department was reorganized in order to respond effectively to the various initiatives taken by the minister and the demands to be placed on the department in the future. The public service component of the department has been separated from justice. A new

From left to right: Giuseppa Bentivegna, chief policy, planning and programs division; Stien Lal, Q.C., deputy minister; the Hon. Michael Ballantyne, minister; Bernie Funston, chief constitutional division; Jeff Gilmore, assistant deputy minister of justice.

position of assistant deputy minister of justice and three new divisions (policy, planning and programming; constitutional law; consumer and corporate affairs) were established. The assistant deputy minister of public services remains responsible for co-ordinating the activities of safety, mining inspections and labour services.

DIRECTORATE

As a result of the reorganization, the directorate is in a position to receive ministerial direction and provide administrative and policy guidance to other divisions. All divisions, with the exception of policy, planning and programming and financial and administration, now report to the deputy minister through an assistant deputy minister.

The regional superintendent in the Baffin office continued to assist the regional director in Frobisher Bay concerning such matters as legal affairs, safety and court administration, while receiving overall direction from the directorate.

The finance and administration division co-ordinates the budgetary and fiscal planning process for the department, as well as providing financial, accounting and administration support services. The divisional staff is also involved in budgetary aspects of the policing function.

POLICY, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

The policy, planning and programming division develops departmental policy and in accordance with direction from the deputy minister, sets priorities for departmental activities and develops long and short term plans.

The division co-ordinates federal and Territorial initiatives and identifies and develops responses to issues which arise at the federal level and have an impact on the Northwest Territories.

It is also developing human rights programs and training programs for justices of the peace and administering the criminal injuries compensation program.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The constitutional division provided legal advice to officials and ministers participating in conferences on aboriginal rights and the constitution. Legal opinions were prepared to assist the government's negotiators who are involved in the Dene/Metis claim and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut claim.

Territorial legislation must comply with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the division reviewed existing and proposed legislation to ensure compatibility with the charter. The division assisted in preparation of legislation that meets the requirements of the charter by monitoring the rapidly developing case law and providing legal advice.

The division also provides legal advice on matters related to constitutional development in the Northwest Territories such as devolution of responsibility from the Government of Canada.

LEGISLATION DIVISION

The legislation division is responsible for drafting of all Territorial legislation and prepares any legal opinions required in the process of developing legislation. While the acts enacted by the Legislative Assembly are the most visible legislation drafted by the division, all regulations made pursuant to the Acts, as well as orders and appointments, are also prepared.

All legislation, orders, appointments and notices are prepared by the division for publishing in the Northwest Territories Gazette. Annual volumes of the acts and legislative summaries of the legislation passed at each session of the Legislative Assembly are also prepared for publishing.

LEGAL DIVISION

The legal division is responsible for provision of legal advice and services to all government departments, secretariats, several boards and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Legal counsel provide opinions and prepare contracts, leases and other legal documents which are required by departments and other agencies in the conduct of their mandates.

Legal counsel represent the government in civil litigation before the courts and prosecutions under the Labour Standards Act, in arbitrations and at administrative tribunal hearings. Lawyers in the division frequently travel to communities and regional offices to provide advice and legal assistance.

The division participates in a continent-wide program of enforcement of family maintenance orders, whereby court orders made in other parts of Canada and the United States can be enforced against a defaulting party who resides in the Territories.

The office of the public trustee is created under the Public Trustee Act and administered in the legal division.

COURT SERVICES

The court services division is responsible for providing administrative and technical support to the Supreme and Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories. This support includes registry offices, the office of the sheriff, court reporters, a court library and an office which administers the justice of the peace and coroners program.

LAND TITLES — LEGAL REGISTRIES

There are currently over 3,700 business corporations registered and in excess of 600 non-profit societies operating within the Northwest Territories.

Through the document registry, purchasers and lenders may protect their security interests in personal property by filing a notice of their interest. The regulation of trading in securities and the licensing of brokers and salesmen of securities is handled through legal registries.

The filing and retrieval of information in the corporate registries and document registry will be facilitated by the initiative which began in 1986 to computerize the records.

The land titles office administers a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of and interest in privately-owned lands is established by the filing or registration of documents. Over the past year, the land titles office was involved in development of procedures for registration of condominiums. All of the approximately 65,000 survey plans, documents and certificates of title are available for inspection by the general public for a nominal fee.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Consumer inquiries and complaints averaged 60 per month, an increase of approximately 10% over those received in 1985.

There was a decrease in the number of lottery licences issued at Yellowknife as the devolution of the lottery licensing function to the Baffin and Keewatin regions was completed in April.

There was a slight increase in the number of licences issued to vendors and a decrease in those issued to direct sellers.

	Vendor	Direct Seller	Collection Agents	Lotteries
1985	29	114	3	921
1986	**35**	**80**	**3**	**800**

More emphasis was placed on consumer education. Consumer affairs staff were requested to make speaking engagements, a newsletter was published quarterly and tip sheets were produced and distributed.

INSURANCE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS LICENSING

The number of licenses issued to professional persons remained constant, as did the number of business licences issued to individuals and companies in the unorganized areas. There is an approximate 8% increase in the number of insurance companies licensed resulting in a slight increase in the premium taxes collected in 1986.

An amendment to the Insurance Act enacted during the year required insurance companies that sell automobile insurance in the Territories to be members of an association which ensures the availability of auto insurance to otherwise uninsurable persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics registry noted increases in three areas of registering of vital events. The following chart indicates the statistics:

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Adoptions	Change of Name
1985	1320	262	187	200	84
1986	**1224**	**264**	**195**	**93**	**93**
	-7.2%	**+0.7%**	**+4.1%**	**-53.5%**	**+9.6%**

A total of 4,862 certificates of all types were issued in 1986.

Notification from provincial/territorial jurisdictions indicated 271 births to and 39 deaths of persons normally resident in the Northwest Territories.

In 1986, an amendment was made to the Vital Statistics Act to allow for the registration of a statement of residency and subsequent issuance of certificates.

PUBLIC SERVICES — INTRODUCTION

In 1986, direct and effective measures were taken to place a much higher profile on the occupational health and safety programs in both mining and non-mining areas. Under the Honourable Michael Ballantyne's direction, new initiatives were taken to train mining inspectors, and there was emphasis on consultation with management, labour and the mine occupational health and safety committees which are established in every mine in the Northwest Territories.

The minister stated his strong support for the Mine Occupational Health and Safety Board, which acts as an advisory body to the minister on all matters pertaining to mining and is tripartite in nature. There now appears to be a positive climate on occupational health and safety programs in the mining industry and the minister intends to do everything possible to maintain this initiative.

At the annual general meeting of the NWT Fire Chiefs and Fire Fighters Association, the minister indicated his strong support for a number of initiatives in fire prevention. There will be amendments made to the Fire Prevention Act to ensure that it addresses the requirements of the present day. A review was taken of the quality and suitability of fire prevention and fire fighting equipment in every community in the Northwest Territories and a program was put in place which will ensure the standardization of all fire fighting equipment for fire fighters.

A review will be undertaken of the Safety Act and its regulations to ensure that the health and safety of workers in an increasingly complex technological age are appropriately addressed in legislation.

The Labour Standards Act is under review and, after full consultation with all interested parties, should be ready to be brought before the Legislative Assembly in about one year.

Labour services in the coming year will include an enhanced program of providing public information on the Labour Standards Act and its provisions. The installation of a Zenith telephone line to all regions of the Northwest Territories will make it easier for persons to access the office.

SAFETY DIVISION

There are now 29 work site health and safety committees actively functioning in the promotion of worker health and safety programs.

Two courses on the safe use of scaffolding and three courses on the safe use of explosive actuated tools were provided by the occupational health and safety section over the past year. Two of the explosive actuated tool courses were held in the Baffin and one in Hay River.

A number of safety awareness seminars were held, some of them presented to special groups — such as the Hay River Band and the Native Women's Association. School presentations were made in Inuvik, Fort Simpson and Yellowknife.

The 1986 school essay contest on workplace safety saw 83 entries, with the winner being a student from Pine Point Matonabbee School, Grace Lau.

Over the past year more than 400 work site inspections were carried out and over 200 improvement orders issued. Also, a number of stop work orders were issued with regard to hazards that required immediate action.

The boiler and pressure vessel section registered 3,036 pressure vessels, carried out 866 inspections, as well as examining power engineers and welders.

Electrical inspectors are located in Inuvik, Yellowknife, Hay River and Frobisher Bay and carry out inspections in all communities in the Northwest Territories where electrical permits are issued. In 1985-86 there were 1,731 permits issued and 3,081 inspections. Revenue collected was $108,620.

In 1985-86 there were 455 inspections of gas installations, 230 gas permits were issued and 72 gas fitters registered.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

Fire fighting training remained a priority of the fire marshal's office. In 1986, training sessions were held in the Fort Smith, Inuvik, Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions.

1

2

3

1

Yellowknife volunteer firefighters conduct a controlled burn exercise.

2

The Nanisivik Mine rescue team won the national rescue competition held in Nanaimo, B.C.

3

The Northwest Territories Fire Chiefs' and Fire Fighters' Association held a conference in Yellowknife in June.

The "Learn Not to Burn" program for school children is being implemented in the Keewatin region with other regions to follow shortly.

Three new fire trucks were purchased and delivered to Paulatuk, Fort Providence and Lake Harbour. Upon arrival of the trucks, training sessions were conducted on the proper use and care of vehicles.

Eighty-five community visits were made by the fire marshal's staff. During these visits, inspections were conducted as well as meetings and training sessions held with the volunteer fire fighters of the local fire departments. A total of 316 fire fighters were trained in the Northwest Territories in 1986.

An inventory of municipal fire departments' equipment was completed for all communities in the Northwest Territories, including the changes and improvements needed for protective clothing and breathing apparatus for fire fighters.

At the June meeting of the Northwest Territories Fire Chiefs' and Fire Fighters' Association held in Yellowknife, the Spence Bay fire department was chosen as the most improved fire department in the NWT.

The following statistics cover the period from January 1, 1985 to September 15, 1986.

Fire Loss and Deaths

	1986	1985
Number of fires	123	104
Fatalities	6	2
Injuries	14	4
Dollar loss	$3,005,665	$1,333,092

LABOUR SERVICES

The labour services section administers the Labour Standards Act, which establishes minimum conditions of employment for workers; and the Fair Practices Act, which is the Northwest Territories statute pertaining to human rights.

Most of the work of the section involves investigation and adjudication of labour standards complaints received from workers.

It is a goal of the section to complete the investigation of the majority of labour standards cases within 90 days of their receipt. Completion of an investigation means that the complaint has been resolved or civil legal action has commenced through the labour standards board.

The Fair Practices Act is a human rights statute which permits aggrieved persons to file written complaints alleging unlawful discrimination. All cases are dealt with expeditiously. An increasing awareness of human rights issues has led to an increase in the number and complexity of complaints.

LABOUR STANDARDS BOARD

The Labour Standards Act makes provision for a five member board which reports to the Minister of Justice. The labour standards board was established to act as a statutory tribunal to any appeals or decisions of the labour standards officer and perform other functions assigned to it by the act and the regulations. The board makes interpretations of the decisions of the labour standards officer and can confirm or cancel certificates setting forth wages owing.

Prior to making a decision, the board completely reviews the file and referrals are made back to the company and claimant when necessary. The board ensures all possible actions are carried out when necessary to secure assets of the employer so that the wages due the employee will be paid.

LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD

The Liquor Act makes provision for a board which reports to the Minister of Justice.

The Northwest Territories liquor licensing board held nine meetings during the 1985/86 fiscal year. Seven meetings were held in Yellowknife, one in Frobisher Bay and one in Fort Simpson. Ten disciplinary hearings were held during the period on infractions of the Liquor Act and regulations.

A total of 169 annual licences and 1,652 special occasion permits were issued in 1985/86. A new class of annual licence was established which was called a "cultural and sports facility licence".

MINING INSPECTION SERVICES

The mining inspection services division administers the Mining Safety Act and regulations as well as the Explosives Use Act through on-site inspections of mining properties and quarries. In addition, the inspectors and engineers of the division ensure that only qualified workers are given accreditation as shift bosses, hoist operators and blasters pursuant to the requirements of the Mining Safety Act.

Mining is the major private sector industry in the NWT and is subject to a properly planned and implemented program of monitoring and inspection by the mining inspection services division. Accident statistics are reported by all mine managers and compiled on a monthly basis. Every mine in the NWT was visited on a regular basis for the purpose of general safety inspections and environmental monitoring surveys.

The 1986 mine rescue competition was won by Nanisivik Mine. This mine rescue team went on to become joint winners of the national mine rescue competition sharing the honour with the team from Ontario.

Mineral Production

1986 *

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Gold	13,700 kg	$200,000,000
Silver	28,000 kg	11,000,000
Lead	85,400 tonnes	75,000,000
Zinc	350,000 tonnes	520,000,000
Tungsten	1,800 tonnes	20,000,000
Total		$826,000,000

1985 (Actual)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Gold	13,013 kg	$186,068,000
Silver	33,038 kg	9,300,000
Lead	96,675 tonnes	56,037,000
Zinc	344,319 tonnes	430,284,000
Tungsten	3,717 tonnes	38,598,000
Total		$720,287,000

* Estimated figures for 1986

MINE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY BOARD

The Mining Safety Act makes provision for a five member mine occupational health and safety board to advise the minister on matters pertaining to the act and its regulations, and on matters concerning the occupational health and safety of persons working in or about a mine.

The board reviewed the recommendations of the Bardswich report on the Davidson fatality inquiry. All 46 recommendations were addressed and a report was submitted to the minister.

The board began review of specific sections of the Mining Safety Act and regulations. This will be ongoing as queries are brought forward for discussions and consideration. The board will meet at least four times per year.

INUVIK REGION

In 1986, the Inuvik region faced the impacts of the decline in world oil prices and the resultant shutdown of oil and gas exploration activity in the Beaufort and Mackenzie Valley areas.

In addition, the town of Inuvik is still undergoing an economic and social adjustment caused by the recent closure of the Canadian Forces Base, and the loss of its personnel and dependents.

In response to the economic downturn, the Territorial Government established a ministerial task force to develop and implement mitigative strategies for the Inuvik region and the NWT in general. This group will be working closely with the Federal Action Force on Northern Initiatives, to develop long-term initiatives that will be of lasting benefit to the Territorial economy.

Within this context, however, there were still positive accomplishments throughout the year, including a significant increase in lending activity by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, aimed at establishing new businesses which are not dependent on the vagaries of the world oil market.

The department evaluated over 40 loan applications, and provided funding for 21 enterprises through a regional loan board for a total of $805,000. In addition, $847,000 was issued in loans by the Territorial loans board, and a further $243,000 was authorized under the Eskimo loan fund program.

The department also assisted with the provision of contribution assistance exceeding $1.5 million through the special ARDA and economic development agreement programs.

Several of the loan/contribution agreements awarded related to the development of hotel accommodation throughout the region, as the department attempted to ensure that infrastructure will be in place to take advantage of the positive publicity received by the NWT at Expo '86. The region was well represented at the fair, and many local artists and craftspeople received valuable market exposure. The country foods sector of the economy also received a boost as a result of the popularity of musk-ox burgers at the NWT pavilion's restaurant.

In 1986, Arctic Red River became officially recognized as a settlement, while Fort McPherson and Sachs Harbour were both elevated to hamlet status. Norman Wells went from being a hamlet to a village. These changes reflected growing desire on the part of communities to take on added responsibility for their affairs and to become involved in decision-making.

In order to assist the communities to properly perform their new functions, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs held a number of workshops throughout the year.

Water and sanitation projects were started in Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk. Other capital projects included the construction of garages in Colville Lake and Fort Good Hope, a firehall/garage in Paulatuk and a community hall in Colville Lake.

The harvesting of renewable resources has always been important to the economy of the region, and in 1986 the Department of Renewable Resources continued its efforts to strengthen this sector. Over 140 individuals and five hunters and trappers associations (HTAs) received assistance totalling $500,000 from the special ARDA program to assist with the purchase of resource harvesting equipment and facilities. The total assistance offered to trappers through various programs in 1986 amounted to over one million dollars.

In September, the buildings formerly used by the CFS base were turned over to the Department of Education. They are being converted into an Inuvik campus for the Arctic College. Renovations were completed at both Grollier Hall in Inuvik, and the Fort Good Hope hostel.

The Chief Tselihye school in Fort Good Hope was expanded during the year and now has space for shop, library and home economics facilities.

The department was especially pleased with the increase in the number of native northerners proceeding to post secondary training during the past year. Of the 125 applications for assistance approved by the Student Financial Assistance Board in 1986, 60% were for native northerners.

The Department of Social Services spent much of its efforts in upgrading the quality of its family and children's services programs, through the development of new initiatives and staff training. The focus of both the Northern Lights treatment centre and the group home have been changed to better reflect the needs of the client groups, and the bush camp program was expanded to provide an alternative to incarceration for young offenders.

The Department of Government Services continued its efforts in support of the NWT business sector, registering more than 100 northern contractors in 1986. This brings the total of registered businesses from the Inuvik region to over 300 since the program's inception in 1984. With the resulting increased use of NWT suppliers, the department purchased goods and services from Northern contractors exceeding $1.5 million in 1986.

The Department of Public Works and Highways spent over $5 million in 1986 on the construction, maintenance and operation of the highway, ice road and ferry system in the region. Of this amount, fully 100% was spent with northern contractors.

The Department of Personnel pursued the objective of increasing the number of native northerners employed in the civil service. There was a 4% increase, bringing the regional level of native employment to 42%.

In order to facilitate the increased use of native languages in the region, the Department of Culture and Communications introduced two interpreter/communicator positions, providing North Slavey services in Norman Wells and Inuvialuktun in Tuktoyaktuk. The bureau has been expanded further through the hiring of a bureau manager in Inuvik.

Pierre Blancho, a respected trapper from Colville Lake, was born in 1905. He is known as a good provider and hardworking family man.

FORT SMITH REGION

In October, 1986, the Executive Council accepted the concept of reorganizing the Fort Smith region, after reviewing a study conducted by Ewan Cotterill and Associates. The basis for the study was to allow for more efficient and effective program and service delivery within the current and projected organizational needs of the Territorial Government.

One of the key findings of the report was that the Fort Smith region, which is closest to Yellowknife headquarters, has the most highly developed municipal governments and best transportation and communications facilities and systems.

The Executive Council accepted the concept of three area offices with managers reporting directly to headquarters instead of the current situation of area offices reporting to regional offices which in turn report to headquarters. The consultant has recommended area offices in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Rae-Edzo. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 25 positions could be relocated to area centres.

Gary Black was appointed by the Executive Council to develop implementation plans for reorganization of the region by March 31, 1987. Mike Vaydik was appointed acting regional director during Mr. Black's assignment.

During 1986, Deh Cho Regional Council, South Slave Regional Council and the Dogrib Tribal Council met in a joint session to discuss goals and objectives and issues of common concern. Each of the councils also met at least twice during the year. The Deh Cho and Dogrib Councils received funds to study and begin training for Divisional Board of Education status.

Lac La Martre was incorporated as a hamlet and Fort Providence and Fort Liard made significant progress toward incorporation in early 1987.

Economic conferences were held in Fort Providence, Fort Smith, Rae and Yellowknife. The first N.W.T. Jet Boat races were held in Hay River and covered by the Total Sports Network. It is hoped that this will be an annual event and a tourist attraction. Through the economic development agreement, economic planners were placed in Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Hay River Reserve and with Deh Cho Regional Council.

On the negative side, the mine in Tungsten was closed and Pine Point Mines announced a probable 1987 closure.

Major construction projects included new schools in Nahanni Butte and Snare Lake, a community gym and office building in Jean Marie River, a community gym in Detah, a passenger-/cargo shelter in Fort Liard and the trades complex addition in Fort Smith. Apartments and houses were constructed in Fort Smith, Hay River Reserve, Rae Edzo, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake and Wrigley, many built by the private sector to be leased to the government.

A total of $4.4 million worth of government purchases was placed with northern vendors. This represented 66% of regional purchases.

Band councils and hunters and trappers associations delivered the community resource harvesting assistance program with funding provided by the Department of Renewable Resources. Grants and contributions amounted to $529,200. A 22% increase in fur production resulted in $1.8 million in sales and a further $342,600 in incentive grants and gasoline subsidies and $311,800 in Special ARDA funding.

Management planning continued for the Hook Lake bison herd, Mackenzie Sanctuary bison herd, Liard Valley moose, Mackenzie Mountain Dall's sheep and Slave River pelicans, with a great deal of local involvement.

The Department of Culture and Communications was established in the region and interpreter/communicators located in Hay River, Fort Simpson, Rae and Snowdrift. A regional manager was located in Fort Smith.

Approximately 45% of new employees hired in 1986 were of native ancestry. All departments developed affirmative action plans for the hiring and development of native, female and handicapped personnel.

Youth justice committees were established in Fort Smith, Hay River and Fort Providence. Safe shelters were identified in communities throughout the region and the Tawow Society operated a transition house in Fort Smith with the assistance of contributions from the spousal assault program. Personal care facilities were opened in Rae and Fort Smith.

Native language instruction was strengthened by the establishment of a centre for teaching and learning in Fort Simpson. A centre is also planned for Rae Edzo. Classroom assistants prepared to enter the field-based teacher education program scheduled to begin with classroom training early in 1987.

Student attendance increased in many schools, especially Fort Liard. For the first time, grade nine students from Lac La Martre proceeded to high school in Yellowknife. The Rae Edzo School Society commissioned a comprehensive five year development plan.

A program combining academic upgrading, work experience, life skills, driver training and safety education was initiated on the Hay River Reserve under band auspices. Elsewhere, training on-the-job programs were established in the private sector for 14 trainees.

Local education authorities (LEAs) continued to take a keen interest in the requirements of special needs students. Two special needs consultants were added to the regional staff to cope with rising demands for professional resources. LEA members took part in professional development workshops along with principals and regional staff.

KITIKMEOT REGION

Helen Adamache was appointed as the new Kitikmeot regional director in 1986. Formerly with the hamlet of Coppermine as secretary manager, she also worked with the Equal Employment Directorate and the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs.

The Kitikmeot native employment plan is operational with eight apprentices and 18 trainees on stream. Every department participates and the plan is updated on a frequent basis to ensure maximum participation given approved person years. Several trainees are enrolled in institutional training programs, while others are employed while training on the job.

A major initiative in the region is the decentralization of government departments to Coppermine and in part Spence Bay. The regional departments of Education, Renewable Resources and Social Services will be relocating to Coppermine by June, 1987. Office space and housing is being constructed by the Kitikmeot private sector and the premises will be leased back to the Territorial Government. In total, 23 positions will move to Coppermine and two positions to Spence Bay.

The executive committee of the Kitikmeot regional council met at the N.W.T. Pavilion at Expo in September. The mayors of the communities discussed regional issues and met with dignitaries at the N.W.T. and other pavilions. As September was Kitikmeot month at Expo, a number of staff and entertainers travelled to Vancouver to provide local talent and information at the pavilion. A regional employee, Cathy Aitook was awarded as the most valuable staff member for the month of May.

The Government Leader and several members of the Executive Council met in Cambridge Bay in early September and officially opened the Coppermine group home.

In October, in Gjoa Haven, a three day workshop was held in conjunction with the Department of Social Services and Education. The workshop provided advice and guidance to parents of handicapped children. This unique approach addresses behavioural problems and other areas of concern when dealing with children with special needs.

Two new group homes will open in the region. A completely renovated facility in Coppermine will serve as a multi-purpose unit for children in care and at risk, young offenders and victims of spousal assault.

The hamlet council in Coppermine has hired a drug and alcohol worker for the awareness centre in the community. The worker is contracted on a one year term and will be providing training to local residents.

Youth groups have been formed in each community and a regional youth council met in Cambridge Bay in October.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism provided significant funding in several program areas including labour assistance with HAP housing, cottage arts and crafts and sealskin tapestry. A new craft shop is being constructed in Holman to replace the old store destroyed by fire last fall. The Enokhok Development Corporation received Special ARDA funding to finish the restaurant in the Enokhok Centre.

A renewed interest in sport hunting prompted the department to sponsor outfitting and guide training workshops. The Ikaluktutiak Co-op in Cambridge Bay experimented in sending fresh char from the fish plant to the FFMC in Winnipeg. The pilot project was very successful.

The new Helen Kalvak School was completed in Holman and an official opening was held in the community in August. A multi-purpose community hall is currently being built and attached to the school. The new school in Pelly Bay is under construction with considerable local employment.

Increasing school attendance is an important priority and some communities are hiring school counsellors as the compulsory attendance amendment to the Education Act is now in effect.

Basic office procedure courses from the Arctic College are being taught in both Coppermine and Cambridge Bay. Coppermine graduates can look forward to employment opportunities with decentralization to that community. Training on the job funds assisted several employers to provide work-related training opportunities. Both the Enokhok Development Corporation and the Holman Co-op used the program.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs is providing special training to the Hamlet of Gjoa Haven. A workshop was held at Drum Lake near Fort Norman with the Kitikmeot Regional Council and the Sahtu Regional Council. The Kitikmeot Northern Games were held in Cambridge Bay in July and were successful due to the efforts of people like Ernie Bernhardt.

The Kitikmeot hunters and trappers association held its annual general meeting in Coppermine in October. Topics discussed included reviews of the muskox season, inter-settlement trade and the need for a fishery officer in the region.

Fifteen outpost camps received funding totalling $58,100 to continue their operations. There are currently 79 people living in these outpost camps. Studies of gyrfalcon nesting, habitat and behaviour continued in the Hope Bay area.

2

1

3

4

1

Hunting by snowmobile and kamotik, Coral Harbour. Keewatin region.

2

Owl River Valley, Auyuittuk National Park. Baffin region.

3

Eskimo Point. Keewatin region.

4

The Steger International Polar Expedition Team at the Frobisher Bay base camp. Baffin region.

2

1

3

4

5

1

Hockey players at Snare Lake. Fort Smith region.

2

Ida Jane Kapakatook of Coppermine displays a sealskin wall hanging. Kitikmeot region.

3

Children gather arctic flowers at Holman. Kitikmeot region.

4

Charlie Codzie of Fort Good Hope backing a fish net. Inuvik region.

5

Canoeing on the Cameron River, near Yellowknife. Fort Smith region.

KEEWATIN REGION

Plans progressed in 1986 to relocate 31 Keewatin regional positions from the departments of Education, Social Services and Renewable Resources and the NWT Housing Corporation to Baker Lake and Eskimo Point. Preparations are on schedule and all moves are expected to be made in July, 1987.

The regional language bureau of Culture and Communications was allocated two additional person years early in the year, increasing the number of personnel to six, as demand for interpreting and translation services continued to rise. Since January, the bureau provided interpreting services for twenty conferences, meetings and workshops and translated some 900 pages.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism was active in promoting and developing business ventures in the Keewatin. The three development corporations based in Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point and Baker Lake played important roles. Continued resource development activity included commercial fishing, fox farming and local processing of marine mammal and caribou meat. Carving guilds were established in all communities to assist with the production and marketing of arts and crafts through a centralized distribution centre.

The tourism sector had a successful year with a 10% increase in traffic and a commitment from five additional tour wholesalers to sell Keewatin tour packages in the 1987 season. The hotels in Coral Harbour and Baker Lake were expanded, and building materials were sea-lifted to Wager Bay for the construction of a new lodge.

The Keewatin regional education centre now shares instructional space with kindergarten to grade nine in the Maani Ulujuk School in Rankin Inlet. It extended its secondary school advanced and general diploma programs to grade eleven and a senior program in tourism and hospitality is in the planning stages.

The Keewatin regional education authority (KREA) is working towards divisional board status. As a result of members asking for workshops on the topic of divisional boards a session was held at a KREA conference and others provided to Local Education Authorities (LEAs) in the communities.

With the hiring of permanent adult educators in Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay, there are now full-time upgrading programs being offered in five communities in the region.

A new 5,000,000 litre tank was constructed in Rankin Inlet. In Repulse Bay a new P-50 tank replaced three smaller ones, new dispensers were added and a section of pipeline replaced.

On April 1, 1986, a new health office located in Rankin Inlet, took administrative responsibility for the Iglualuk transient centre in Churchill, Manitoba and the Ublivik medical boarding home in Winnipeg.

The Department of Health provided funding to the Keewatin Regional Council (KRC) to carry out a study on suicide in the Keewatin region. The report that followed, on prevention and intervention, was released in April.

Health committees were re-established in all of the Keewatin communities and preparations are under way to establish a regional health board. Representatives from the KRC and the Keewatin Inuit Association (KIA) were selected for the steering committee which was formed to allow participation in the transfer of health services from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

A new parking garage in Rankin Inlet and a new maintenance garage in Repulse Bay were constructed and turned over to the hamlets. The existing garbage dump in Whale Cove was cleaned up. The first phase of construction of the reservoir expansion was carried out in Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour and Repulse Bay.

The Eskimo Point community plan and zoning by-law was completed. The Rankin Inlet Hamlet Council is working with Municipal and Community Affairs and a planning consultant to prepare their community development plan and zoning by-law with an expected completion date of April, 1987. The Baker Lake hamlet is undertaking the same process with completion due in June, 1987.

In the area of recreation, assistance was provided to Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake and Eskimo Point to build softball diamonds. Coral Harbour now has a permanent building for their above-ground pool and Whale Cove has a covered skating rink.

A total of 174 Keewatin athletes competed in regional trials for the Arctic Winter Games with 34 advancing to the Territorial trials. Intercommunity sport competition was highlighted when, during the Labour Day weekend, a Keewatin softball tournament was held in Rankin Inlet.

The initial stages of affirmative action programs were implemented. Targetted positions were staffed on a term basis with trainees attached. Native employment now stands at 50%.

The Department of Public Works and Highways completed the water supply system in Coral Harbour and the major upgrading of the tank farm in Repulse Bay. The upgrading of the Rankin Inlet tank farm, the major extension to the Eskimo Point water supply system and land development in Rankin Inlet are well under way. Capital works projects administered by regional staff increased to $3,850,000 in 1986.

Privatization of regional operations was increased to include furnace maintenance and office janitorial services in Rankin Inlet, vehicle maintenance in Eskimo Point, and building maintenance in Baker Lake.

The caribou collaring program, looking at herd fidelity to calving grounds, gave indications that minimal emigration and immigration does occur. The peregrine falcon study was expanded to make use of radio telemetry to delineate foraging range and to examine territoriality in the Rankin Inlet area falcon population. A census of muskoxen substantiated the quota increase of 20 muskoxen made available to the hunters and trappers association in the region.

All Keewatin communities now have social assistance appeals committees, fine option programs and youth justice committees and, though some are more developed than others, all are progressing.

BAFFIN REGION

In September, the transfer of total health services in the Baffin region from the federal government to the Baffin regional board of health was completed. In addition to the regional hospital in Frobisher Bay, the board is now responsible for 12 community health centres, public health services, environmental health services, patient and escort travel, and boarding homes in Frobisher Bay and Montreal.

The Baffin Regional Council held successful 18th and 19th sessions in Pond Inlet and Frobisher Bay. The BRC played an active role in the computerization of municipal offices.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism continued major initiatives in three areas: tourism, business development and the commercial use of renewable resources. Investment in several community opportunities was made possible through the new venture capital program. The department continued to examine major government capital projects for their ability to create business opportunities at the community level. As a result, through a Department of Public Works and Highways initiative, housing and office buildings that at one time were developed and owned by the Territorial Government are now being built by northern contractors and leased back.

The Baffin region is rapidly developing international recognition for its tourism products, particularly adventure holidays. Over the last year, the Department of Economic Development provided support in constructing a new hotel in Pond Inlet and major renovations to facilities in Grise Fiord, Igloolik and Arctic Bay.

The Baffin region gained additional recognition as an adventure travel destination through support provided to the Steger International Polar Expedition. The 8-member polar team, which included Frobisher Bay outfitter Brent Boddy, trained in Frobisher Bay in January and February before beginning a two month unsupported journey to the North Pole. More than half of the dogs used for the trip were Canadian Eskimo dogs raised in the Baffin. The expedition made international headlines, successfully arriving at the North Pole on May 1, 1986, the opening day of Expo 86. Team members used traditional skin clothing as part of their equipment.

Support from both the departments of Economic Development and Tourism and Renewable Resources resulted in the construction of 12 freezer/processing facilities in Baffin communities. With these new facilities and an increase in the region's commercial caribou quota, the Baffin region is now positioned to begin commercial harvesting and intersettlement trade in country food.

Test fishery projects in Cumberland Sound have shown that there is potential for the development of a spring halibut fishery and a summer scallop fishery. A test fishery for Arctic char on the west coast of Baffin Island near Igloolik also produced favourable results and very high quality Arctic char.

Nine hundred and sixty five caribou were tagged in the Camsell Bay and Nettilling Lake areas. Falcon studies were carried out near Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung. Polar bear population and distribution studies were conducted in the Foxe Basin area and involved people from both Hall Beach and Cape Dorset.

Eight new outpost camps were established, bringing the region's total to 29 — the highest number ever to receive support. About 350 people from 53 families now live in these camps.

The Department of Social Services developed several programs to assist with the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. To promote community awareness and participation in youth justice, the department sponsored a series of training sessions for youth justice committees. An 8-bed open custody home for young offenders was opened in Frobisher Bay, enabling the region to keep young offenders sentenced by the courts closer to their families and home communities.

The region's first crisis home opened in December. It is designed to accommodate women and their children who are victims of family violence. The home is operated by the Aggvik Society and will supplement existing community-based resources which deal with spousal assault.

Considerable improvement was made in the ability of staff at the Baffin Correctional Centre to provide an enhanced level of security and programming. The inmate population was diversified to include remand prisoners.

The Baffin divisional board of education expanded its adult education programs to include all 15 communities. The Baffin region now offers high school courses at the community level. Grade 10 was established in Clyde River and with this addition, grade 10 is now available in six Baffin communities. Grade 11 was established in Pangnirtung, the first time it has been made available outside of the regional high school in Frobisher Bay. New school buildings were opened in Sanikiluaq and Resolute Bay.

Enrollment at the Arctic College increased to 70 full-time students on campus and close to 200 others enrolled in 25 extension programs held in the Baffin and Keewatin regions. A two-year administrative studies program was initiated with 18 full-time and five part-time students. A joint-use Arctic College/adult centre building is currently being designed, with construction planned to begin in 1987-88.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs established a community recreation leadership program in conjunction with the Arctic College.

Work was done on two major reservoir projects in the Baffin region. Excavation for a 72-million litre earthen reservoir, the first phase of a project at Pangnirtung, was completed. The total project, including a filling platform and a truck fill station is scheduled for completion in 1987.

The Department of Public Works and Highways implemented a maintenance management system. The system is designed to organize and increase preventative maintenance so that major breakdowns are substantially reduced and buildings, works, and equipment are kept in a good state of repair at reduced cost to the government.

AND

[illegible]

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOUSING CORPORATION

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The year of 1986 was one of change for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation. The theme of change was set by the report of the Special Committee on Housing, which was supported by the Legislative Assembly, and the government's initial response to its recommendations, "A New Era in Housing." Because of his involvement with the Special Committee on Housing, the minister responsible for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation, the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne, has a strong commitment to, and has been instrumental in responding to the direction for change.

In its report, the special committee indicated that the way the corporation provides housing should receive the same amount of attention as the housing services it provides. In making this statement, the committee noted that in delivering housing services the housing corporation should recognize, create and respond to opportunities to foster community development, facilitate economic development and to establish relationships which reflect the corporation's responsibilities to the communities and the communities' responsibilities to its residents and to the corporation.

In compliance with the direction given in "A New Era in Housing" and as one vehicle for implementing the recommendations of the Special Committee on Housing, the housing corporation initiated a corporate planning project. The purpose of this project was to address the questions of where the corporation is, where it is going, and how it is going to get there, within the context of the special committee's recommendations. This project was directed by a steering committee, co-chaired by the chairman of the board, and the president of the corporation. The minister has been an active member of the steering committee, and has provided valuable direction.

The corporate planning project was conducted in three stages. The first stage involved a comprehensive assessment of the corporation and identification of direction for change. This stage was completed in June, 1986.

The second stage, which was carried out over the summer, centered on the development of a corporate plan and strategy to implement change. The plan focuses on the establishment of a new management environment for the corporation within which improved services to the communities can be developed. The corporate plan and strategy was approved by the steering committee for the project in September, 1986.

The third stage of the corporate planning project is now under way. This stage focuses on the implementation of the corporate plan. It will result in a reorientation of the corporation's activities, so that concern about how the corporation responds to housing needs is addressed within the new context of community development, economic development, and accountability to and by the local community.

Throughout the course of the project, the minister was sensitive to the need to check the validity of the corporation's activities with the groups who demanded change. Extensive consultations took place at critical points in the project with members of the Executive Council, members of the Legislative Assembly, community leaders, members of the Special Committee on Housing, employees of housing associations/authorities and corporation employees.

During 1986, the minister was not content to wait for the completion of the corporate plan before initiating change and obvious required changes were made immediately. The entire project has been dynamic and action-related, geared to improving the important service provided by the N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

A new president, Hiram Beaubier, was hired in May. In addition to strong administrative skills, Mr. Beaubier has extensive experience in fostering community development and co-ordinating the devolution of responsibility.

Over the years, the housing corporation has been plagued by problems associated with inadequate maintenance programs. A large infusion of resources, approved by the Executive Council in the fall of 1985, helped resolve this problem. After receiving the resources, the corporation began working with the housing associations/authorities to develop a community-based maintenance system. This system is now in place in a number of communities on a trial basis.

The approval of the corporation's five year capital plan in the spring of 1986 established a significant mechanism to allow community involvement in resolving housing issues. Associated with the capital plan is an allocation process which allows communities to participate in the development of a housing program to meet their individual needs.

On June 12, 1986, after 14 months of negotiation the minister responsible for the N.W.T. Housing Corporation and the minister responsible for Canada Mortgage and Housing (C.M.H.C.), signed a joint Federal/Territorial funding agreement. This agreement, for the first time, guarantees federal cost sharing of the homeownership assistance program (H.A.P.). It also provides expanded cost sharing opportunities, and places the control of jointly funded programs more directly with the Government of the N.W.T. through the N.W.T. Housing Corporation. Signing of this agreement provides the Government of the N.W.T. with access to an expanded base of resources for use in developing long term, innovative solutions to the housing concerns of northerners.

During 1986, the minister travelled extensively throughout the N.W.T. and met with communities to discuss the development of new working relationships between themselves and the corporation. Alternative arrangements to the current association/authority structure, and the possibility of expanding the authority of local groups in dealing with housing issues, were options which the minister explored.

Jack Hardy, 84, came north to Fort Norman in 1930 where he lived until moving to Yellowknife in 1986.

As a result of the minister's meetings, some new relationships have been established. The recently negotiated block funding agreement with the Hay River Reserve, the ongoing willingness of the corporation to work with the hamlet of Sanikiluaq and the community council of Fort Good Hope, and the current negotiations for new agreements with Frobisher Bay, Sachs Harbour and Fort Liard are examples of new relationships being developed.

A review by the Auditor General of Canada of the N.W.T. Housing Corporation was requested by the Executive Council in September, 1985. As a member of the Special Committee on Housing and in his former role as chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, the minister supported the call for a comprehensive audit of the corporation. The Auditor General of Canada agreed with this request and the audit was ongoing over the past year. The draft audit report is due early in 1987.

The federal audit has been occurring at the same time as the corporate planning project. There has been ongoing consultation between the auditors and corporation staff, which has provided for a valuable exchange of information.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The corporation had a 1986 capital budget of $51.3 million dollars and a gross operating budget of $80.4 million dollars. During the year, a number of new and exciting initiatives were undertaken.

In addition to building 179 new public housing units, 177 homeownership assistance programs (H.A.P.) units, and carrying out 107 rehabs and retrofits, the corporation was able to ensure, for the first time, that all new public housing units were built to R-2000 standards as set by Energy Mines and Resources Canada. This was a major step in ensuring the provision of energy-efficient homes. The housing corporation is the only agency in Canada building public housing, registered under the R-2000 program.

The corporation was called upon by the rest of government to handle project management responsibilities for a number of initiatives: 42 Territorial Government staff housing units, a spousal assault safe house in Frobisher Bay, a staff house for the hamlet of Aklavik, and a senior citizen house in Rae-Edzo. The latter project was one of the most innovative, and required a close working relationship between an architect and the community from the initial planning stage right through to completion.

The corporation was also successful in using construction projects to foster local economic development. In the Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions, tenders were awarded which separated the supply, ship and erect functions, thus improving the competitive position of northern contractors. As a result, 90% of the contracts tendered for public housing in the Keewatin were awarded to local contractors; in the Kitikmeot, 75% went to local contractors. If the evaluation of this approach is positive the N.W.T. Housing Corporation will expand this process to other regions.

Fifty-seven senior citizens received assistance of up to $5000 through the senior citizens' home repair program and the corporation also ran a pilot project to test a private home repair and improvement program. Interim financing loans of some $300,000 were made through the HomeAssist program to assist families building or buying a house with conventional mortgage financing.

In keeping with the new emphasis upon community development, the corporation continued to be very involved with local communities. Of its $80.4 million dollar operations and maintenance budget, $54.7 million was spent by local housing agencies. Funding was made available within most organizations to bring staffing salaries up to parity with equivalent Territorial Government positions.

After a delay of many years, in 1986 the corporation was finally able to address the need for a comprehensive maintenance program. Though the start-up was not without its difficulties, work progressed on a co-operative basis between the corporation and local association/authority staff to develop an appropriate maintenance program for each district. During 1986, the minister slowed the process down because he recognized that a universal maintenance system would not meet the individual needs of different communities and he wanted to allow time to develop appropriate approaches for each district.

The N.W.T. Housing Corporation could not succeed in its endeavors without the strong support of its partner, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, (C.M.H.C.). As a result of successful negotiations, C.M.H.C. agreed to cost-share the homeownership assistance program. This added approximately $4.7 million dollars to the corporation's capital construction budget. In 1986, C.M.H.C. provided more than half of the total budget.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For the board of directors, 1986 was a year of active involvement in directing change in the corporation. The board chairman, Gary Jaeb, served as co-chairman of the steering committee for the corporate planning project. He provided guidance in the development of the corporate plan and strategy and helped to clarify the role of the board. Board members also met with the corporate planning team and the federal auditors in an effort to help redefine the role of the housing corporation as it moves into the future.

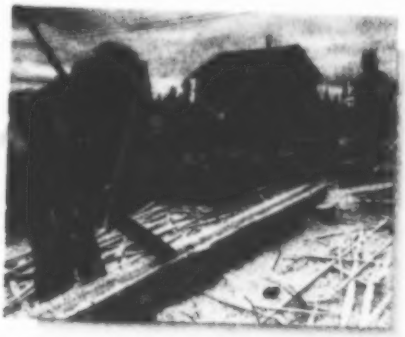
The board was concerned about improving the corporation's knowledge of local housing issues. Two of the four board meetings were held outside of Yellowknife; in Inuvik and Cape Dorset, with a short visit to Lake Harbour. These meetings allowed the board to meet with local housing representatives to discuss local issues. In addition, the chairman, and the two board members from the Baffin region, Simonie Alainga and Jaykolassie Killiktee, accompanied the minister on his tour of the Baffin in July.

The board demonstrated a special interest in the housing corporation's affirmative action plan. A committee of the board chaired by Gerry Cheezie was established to assist in the development of an affirmative action plan to guide the corporation in the recruitment, hiring and training of native northerners.

During the past year, two board members, Gabe Hardisty and Simeonie Amagoalik, completed their terms on the board. They were replaced by two new members, Jaykolassie Killiktee from Pond Inlet and Stephen Kakfwi, from Yellowknife. Along with the chairman, Gary Jaeb, and the president, Hiram Beaubier, the other board members include: vice chairman, Tom Owlijoot, Eskimo Point; Simonie Alainga, Frobisher Bay; Carroll Bennett, Inuvik; Steve Brooks, Hay River; Gerry Cheezie, Fort Smith; Henry Ohokannoak, Cambridge Bay; Charles Haogak, Sachs Harbour; Ester Lazore, Fort Providence; and Phillip Nukapiak, Rankin Inlet.

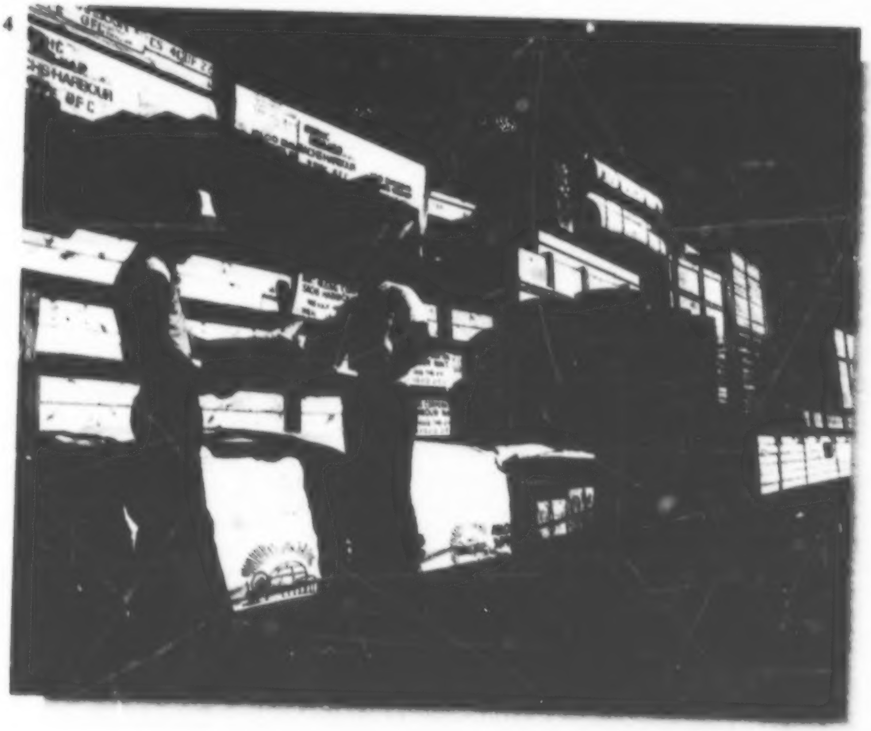
1

2



3

4



1

Housing in Lake Harbour on Baffin Island.

2

Ernie Michele of Snowdrift cuts logs for construction of a teacher's residence.

3

A homeownershp assistance program (H.A.P.) house being constructed in Fort Resolution.

4

Construction materials destined for Sachs Harbour are checked at the NTCL dock in Hay River.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION BOARD

The Workers' Compensation Board, established as an independent board on January 1, 1977, is responsible for administering the Workers' Compensation Act and regulations of the Northwest Territories. The Honourable Bruce McLaughlin is the minister responsible for the board.

The board raises funds by assessment levy on employers doing work within the Northwest Territories. These funds are used to provide compensation to workers who are injured on the job or who contract an occupational disease.

Compensation includes payment of medical expenses, payment for loss of wages that may result from injury or disease, vocational and medical rehabilitation, permanent disability pensions and death benefits to surviving dependants. The assessment revenue is also used to establish a reserve fund for the payment of future benefits, thereby insuring employers against being unduly or unfairly burdened with unexpected costs.

A review committee was appointed by the minister to recommend changes to the Workers' Compensation Act. Amendments recommended by the committee in its preliminary report were passed by the Legislative Assembly in October. The year's maximum insurable remuneration for 1987 was set at $36,800 and the basis of compensation for injured workers and dependants was changed from 75 percent of gross salary to 90 percent of net.

The number of reported accidents in 1986 was approximately 3120 compared to 3419 in 1985. The number of employers registered with the board increased in 1986 to 3523. Expected revenue from employer assessment was $16.3 million. Investment revenue in 1986 amounted to $12 million and the total assets at the end of 1986 were estimated at $100 million.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT BOARD

The Highway Transport Board of the Northwest Territories is authorized under the Public Service Vehicles Act and its regulations. As a regulatory agency, the board regulates approximately 300 trucking companies at any given time in the "for hire" facet of the industry. The prime objective is to ensure that all persons associated with transportation in the Northwest Territories (truckers, shippers and the public) receive high quality, reliable service at reasonable rates.

The five board members are: John E. Hill (Inuvik), who serves as chairman; Chuck Davidge (Hay River), vice-chairman; Eve Comrie (Yellowknife); Bob O'Connor (Yellowknife); and Bert Wilson (Pine Point).

Public hearings are advertised and convened at various N.W.T. locations when necessary.

The board took several steps to streamline regulations including: simplification of the application process; development of a three year certification; adoption of a uniform bill of lading; expansion of exempt ease of entry designated commodities listing; and deletion of the south of the 63rd parallel operating zone.

In negotiations with federal and provincial counterparts regarding proposed federal transport legislation, the board stressed recognition of special northern circumstances including a relatively small and developing jurisdiction; one way transport over a limited choice of routes; and the seasonal variations of transportation in the north.

Realizing that transportation plays an essential role in regional economic development strategy, the Highway Transport Board is committed to inclusion of legislative provisions which will ensure that services are not disrupted in the small and widely dispersed markets.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

The Public Utilities Board of the Northwest Territories is empowered by the Public Utilities Act. The board's mandate is to regulate public utilities and it aims at ensuring that high quality utility services are delivered to the public at fair and equitable rates.

The board is comprised of five members whose expertise is vital for effective regulation of electrical/hydro and gas utilities. The board members representing the five regions of the Northwest Territories are: Jack Heath (Inuvik), chairman; Beulah Phillpot (Yellowknife), vice-chairperson; Archie Bevington (Fort Smith); Raymond Mercer (Rankin Inlet); David Fox (Frobisher Bay).

In 1986 the board increased activities on both the home and provincial fronts in response to the anticipated Territorial Power Corporation takeover of NCPC. The board also held precedent-setting hearings in the areas of electrical hydro rate rebate and natural gas.

SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF THE NWT

The Science Institute of the NWT Act establishes the Science Institute as a free-standing entity at arms-length from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The institute reports yearly to the Legislative Assembly through the Minister for the Science Institute, the Honourable Red Pedersen.

The major objectives of the Science Institute are: to foster a scientific community within the NWT which recognizes and uses the traditional knowledge of northern aboriginal peoples; to make available scientific knowledge which is of value to the NWT; to provide sound and humane advice on scientific matters to the NWT Legislative Assembly and the general public; and to encourage young people to take an active interest in science. The institute also administers the NWT Scientists Act by licencing and co-ordinating scientific research in the NWT. It is in that capacity that the executive director of the institute serves as the science advisor to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The Science Institute qualified for tax-exempt status as a charitable organization under the Income Tax Act. This means that gifts made to the Science Institute can be deducted by the donors for income tax purposes, an important incentive in acquiring funds for the institute.

The Government of the NWT is currently providing $369,000 a year in core funding, in addition to various services in kind.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

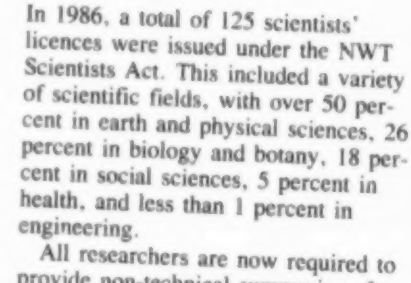
The Science Institute is guided by a board of governors, consisting of four northern residents and six southern ones including the chairman, Dr. J.M. Harrison of Ottawa. The current board draws together a variety of professions and perspectives, including traditional knowledge, anthropology, education, medicine, economic development, science administration, engineering and geomorphology. The board members for 1986 include: Elizabeth Crawford, Inuvik; Jane Dragon, Fort Smith; Ann Hanson (vice-chairman), Frobisher Bay; Eli Panipakoocho, Pond Inlet; Dr. Ross Mackay, Vancouver; Dr. Ernie Pallister, Calgary; Dr. Otto Schaefer, Edmonton; Dr. Milton Freeman, Edmonton; and Dr. Max House, St. John's, Newfoundland. Board members are appointed by the Executive Council.

Three board meetings were held in 1986, two in Yellowknife in February and June, and one in Fort Good Hope at the end of September. The latter meeting represented a new approach, whereby the Science Institute invited community residents to address the board in public meetings on such topics as research which could contribute to the social and economic well-being of the NWT, and the value of traditional knowledge to mainstream science. It is through similar approaches that the future priorities of the Science Institute will be clarified.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

In 1986, a total of 125 scientists' licences were issued under the NWT Scientists Act. This included a variety of scientific fields, with over 50 percent in earth and physical sciences, 26 percent in biology and botany, 18 percent in social sciences, 5 percent in health, and less than 1 percent in engineering.

All researchers are now required to provide non-technical summaries of their research plans, as well as their research findings, for translation into aboriginal languages. This enables the Science Institute to ensure that all information on current and proposed research in the NWT is shared with organizations and individuals throughout the NWT. The Science Institute has also agreed to contribute the NWT licencing data to the Arctic science and technology information system at the Arctic Institute of North America, in exchange for access to their northern information database.



The Science Institute Board of Governors at Norman Wells.

Twelve northern students were sponsored through the student field program. This program enables students to work directly with scientific field parties and become familiar with the basics of scientific data collection and analysis, as well as gain a general understanding of a scientific discipline. The Science Institute also contributed to the Northern Heritage Society's program on Devon Island, which trained four students in the field techniques of archaeology and biology.

Research assigned by the Legislative Assembly included the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the proposed SLOWPOKE II nuclear reactor. This work is ongoing. A two day workshop was also chaired by the institute to summarize the investigations into the effects of the tailing deposits at the abandoned Rayrock Mine on the health of the people living nearby or using the area. A number of recommendations were made to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs which called for a program of observation and analysis, in addition to site clean-up and posting. The Rayrock advisory committee, chaired by the Science Institute, will continue to serve as a forum for discussion and monitoring.

The Arctic Institute of North America held its board of directors meeting in Yellowknife in September, at the invitation of the Science Institute.

The Science Institute is involved in the planning and development of Inuit Silattuqsarvingat, a unique learning centre based on the collection, codification and dissemination of traditional Inuit knowledge.

The Science Institute is also directly involved in the formulation of a national science and technology policy, on behalf of the Honourable Red Pedersen. The federal Minister of State for Science and Technology has called upon his provincial and territorial colleagues to assist him in this task. The Science Institute has emphasized the importance of recognizing the uniqueness of the NWT in any effort to develop a national policy, especially the wealth of traditional knowledge held by northern aboriginal peoples.

COURTS

FIRST WOMEN JUDGES

The first women to be appointed as judges of the appellate and circuit courts of the Territories were named by the Governor General in 1986, as follows: as a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal — the Honourable Madam Justice Mary M. Hetherington of Calgary; as Deputy Judges of the Supreme Court — the Honourable Elizabeth A. McFadyen of Edmonton, the Honourable Joanne B. Veit of Edmonton and the Honourable Christine Tourigny of Quebec City.

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY JUDGES

In March 1986, the bench of the Supreme Court was further enlarged by the appointment of the following additional deputy judges, all of whom are judges of superior courts in the provinces: the Honourable Melvin E. Shannon of Calgary, the Honourable Donald H. Medhurst of Calgary, the Honourable W.J. Wallace of Vancouver, the Honourable Peter C.G. Power of Calgary, the Honourable D.B. MacKinnon of Vancouver, the Honourable George S. Cumming of Vancouver, the Honourable Paul Trudeau of Montreal, the Honourable J.L. MacPherson of Calgary, the Honourable Charles G. Virtue of Calgary, and the Honourable Wallace T. Oppal of Vancouver. In June 1986, the Honourable Mr. Justice Arthur M. Lutz of Calgary was also appointed as a deputy judge of the Supreme Court. These appointments provide replacements for deputy judges who have ceased to act due to resignation or death.

Additions to the bench of the Territorial Court in 1986 were made by appointment of the following: His Honour Robert A. Fowler of Grand Falls, Newfoundland; His Honour Gerald J. Barnable of Placentia, Newfoundland; and His Honour William J. Baker of St. John's, Newfoundland.

TERRITORIAL JUDGE FOR EASTERN ARCTIC

In 1986, the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne, M.L.A., Minister of Justice of the Territories, decided to locate a Territorial Judge at Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay), primarily to serve Baffin Region communities. The Judicial Council for Territorial Judges solicited applications for appointment to that judicial office from among members of the legal profession in good standing at the bar of either of the northern territories or of a province for a period of at least three years.

More than 70 applications were received. Interviews of a select short list of the applicants were completed in December, 1986, with the council's recommendation to the Commissioner following, in the manner prescribed by the Territorial Court Act. The appointment is expected to be made with effect early in 1987.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL

J. Edward Richard, M.L.A., a resident member of the Northwest Territories bar since 1974, was appointed as "one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law" by the Governor General in Council in the New Year's honours list. Mr. Richard is one of two senior barristers resident in the Territories entitled to display the coveted letters "Q.C." after his name, from amongst a resident bar which now exceeds 60 members. He is the sixth person to have been so honoured since 1905.

FRENCH LANGUAGE JURY TRIALS

Another "first" for the Territories in 1986 was the holding of two French language criminal jury trials at Yellowknife, in each instance with a jury of 12 French-speaking jurors. Previously, French language criminal jury trials were held at Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay) with juries of six French-speaking jurors. The Yellowknife trials were the first to be held in the French language in the Territories with a jury of 12.

JURIES OF TWELVE

Following the ruling in 1985, by the Honourable Mr. Justice M.M. de Weerdt in the Supreme Court, that an accused person in the Territories is entitled to a jury of 12 in a criminal trial, as in other parts of Canada, criminal trials were held before juries of 12 at the following places in 1986: Arctic Bay, Cape Dorset, Coppermine, Fort Smith, Hay River, Igloolik, Inuvik, Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay), Rae-Edzo, Rankin Inlet, Tuktoyaktuk and Yellowknife.

In a ruling by the Honourable Mr. Justice T.D. Marshall in the Supreme Court, subsequent to the earlier ruling that an accused is entitled to a jury of 12 in the Northwest Territories, it was held that in a community too small to accommodate a jury of 12 an accused is entitled, if he so wishes, to a jury of six as provided in the *Criminal Code*. This is to ensure an accused in a criminal case of a jury of persons familiar with the conditions of life in the community where the offence charged is said to have been committed.

COURT OF APPEAL SITTINGS

In June 1986, the Honourable Chief Justice J.H. Laycraft announced that the Court of Appeal will sit four times each year in the Territories, in addition to its sittings in Alberta when required. Previously, the Court of Appeal usually sat only once a year in the Territories, at Yellowknife in June. In 1986 it sat at Yellowknife in January, June and October. Sittings at places other than Yellowknife in due course are anticipated, dependent on need.

Emma Dick was born in the Mackenzie Delta area and lives in Inuvik. She taught courses at Sir Alexander Mackenzie elementary school, takes part in the summer fishing and whaling camps and was recently honoured by the Town of Inuvik for her very active community work.

EVENTS OF INTEREST

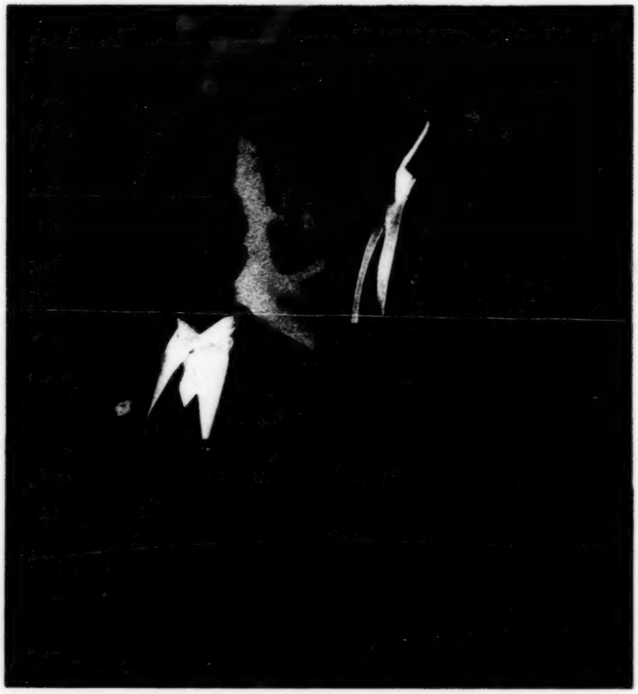
The anniversary of the patriation of Canada's constitution on April 17 has been declared as "Law Day" and was commemorated again in 1986 by members of the judiciary and the bar through a program designed to interest the public in the constitution and the administration of justice. The program included visits by members of the bar to schools to address interested students, tours of the Yellowknife court house, and mock trials attended by members of the public. The program was sponsored by the Northwest Territories branch of the Canadian Bar Association under the direction of Lorraine Minish-Cooper, chairperson of the Law Day committee.

A conference on equality rights was held at Yellowknife under the joint chairmanship of Richard Spaulding and Lynda Sorensen, and the sponsorship of The Honourable C.F. Tallis, a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal and a deputy judge and former resident judge of the Supreme Court, and other members of the bench and bar of the Northwest Territories. A number of nationally recognized figures in the field of human rights participated in the conference including Gordon Fairweather, O.C., Q.C., chairman of the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

In April 1986, the Honourable Mr. Justice T.D. Marshall of the Supreme Court represented Canada as head of the Canadian delegation to the scientific summit in Jakobsberg, West Germany. Mr. Justice Marshall is chairman of the committee on ethics in experimentation of the Medical Research Council of Canada.

In July 1986, the Honourable Mr. Justice M.M. de Weerdt, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court, delivered a series of lectures on "Equality and the Law" at the seventh annual summer course on human rights at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

In September 1986, the Honourable Mr. Justice T.D. Marshall became chairman of the law reform committee appointed by the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne, M.L.A., Minister of Justice of the Northwest Territories, to consider and advise on law reform in the Territories.

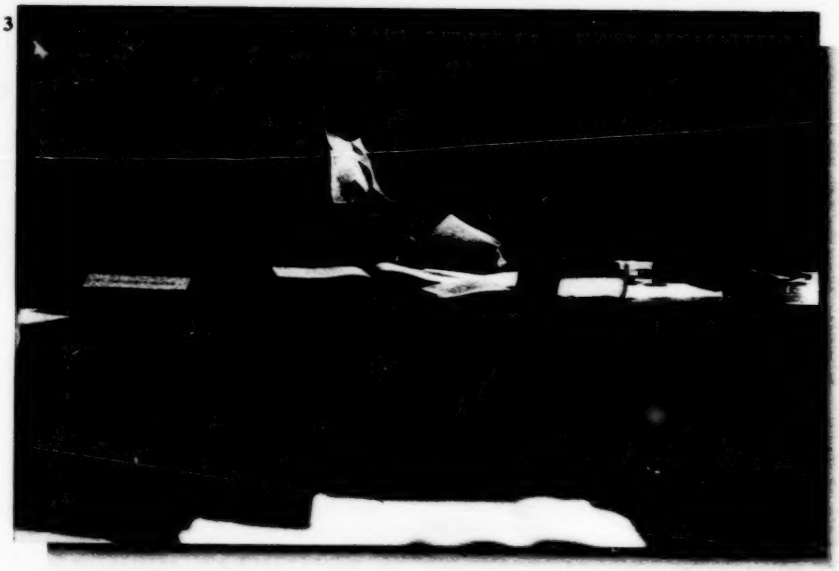


The Honourable Madame Justice Mary M. Heatherington was sworn in as a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for the Northwest Territories by Mr. Justice M.M. de Weerdt.

2

1

3



4

1.

Judge Graham Price presiding in Inuvik.

2.

The Territorial court on circuit in Cape Dorset in August, 1986. Judge R. Michel Bourassa is presiding.

3.

Judge Thomas B. Davis presiding in Lac La Martre.

4

Judge James Slaven holds citizenship court in Yellowknife during Canada Day celebrations. He is assisted by Clerk of the Court Al Milton. Receiving his Canadian citizenship is Van Lang Trinh.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION

In his address opening the seventh session of the Tenth Legislative Assembly, Commissioner John Parker noted the significant constitutional changes in the leadership and responsibilities of the Executive Council since the previous Legislative Assembly session in October 1985.

On January 30, 1986 Commissioner Parker turned over chairmanship of the Executive Council to the Honourable Nick Sibbeston, recently-elected Government Leader.

"That act of transfer was the culmination of many years of planning, of step-by-step political and constitutional advancement and the progressive assumption of ever-increasing responsibility by elected members of the Executive Council and, indeed, by all past and present members of the House," the Commissioner explained.

During this session, members approved the government's 1986/87 budget of $714 million for 23 departments and agencies.

In his budget address, Finance Minister Tom Butters told the Assembly that the 10.6 per cent increase in expenditures over the 1985/86 budget was justified in light of deficiencies in housing, health care, education facilities, municipal infrastructures and other services in the NWT.

"It is far easier to tighten your belt when your basic needs are already met," Mr. Butters said. "It is much more difficult when you are still striving for basic levels of housing, education and jobs."

Spending priorities announced in the budget were largely in the areas of housing, education and employment development.

Before the six-week long session was adjourned on March 13, the Assembly also approved four other financial bills. These included two supplementary appropriations for 1985/86 and 1986/87; amendments to the Petroleum Products Tax Act; and, an act authorizing loans to territorial municipalities.

Motions passed during the February session included:

- one urging Health and Welfare Canada to relocate its Keewatin region medical services from Churchill, Manitoba to a community in the Keewatin;
- a request for increases in the incentives paid to trappers by the government;
- support for the Executive Council in its approach to the Northwest Territories' aboriginal groups and its aboriginal claims negotiations with the federal government;
- a motion urging the Executive Council, when responsibility for the Northern Canada Power Commission is transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories, to consider splitting the administrative and operational functions, giving priority to locating them in communities other than Yellowknife; and,
- a re-affirmation of the Legislative Assembly's opposition to the testing of cruise missiles in Canada and, in particular, over Northern Canada.

When the seventh session reconvened June 10, 19 new and amending bills were passed, including:

- the Jury Act, allowing for the selection of jurors who speak an aboriginal language but neither French nor English;
- the Official Languages Act, extending the date for implementation of French as an official language in the Northwest Territories to 1989;
- the Public Service Act which transfers primary responsibility for the public service from the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to the Minister of Personnel. An amendment approved during debate on the bill requires the minister to seek the approval of the Executive Council for public service appointments;
- the NWT Energy Corporation Act establishing an energy corporation and setting out its powers and duties, the composition of its board of directors and its financial structure; and,
- the Summary Convictions Procedures Act, eliminating the offence of failing to appear in court for people accused of contravening a Territorial act or regulation.

A major item for discussion was the government's plan to contract operation of the NWT Energy Corporation to Northland Utilities Limited of Alberta. A motion to obtain an independent professional analysis of the proposed organizational structure of the utility, for review before the plans are implemented, was carried.

Members adopted the recommendations of the Special committee on Rules, Procedures and Privileges in the committee's first and second reports.

MLAs also accepted the report of the task force on aboriginal languages. The task force's report proposed measures to preserve and develop the native languages and cultures of the Northwest Territories. Their recommendations included forming a new government department with responsibility for languages and culture, headed by a minister chosen by aboriginal MLAs from among themselves. The House recommended that the Executive Council prepare a response to the task force report with a long-term strategy and plan of action for implementing the recommendations, to be ready for tabling at the fall 1986 session.

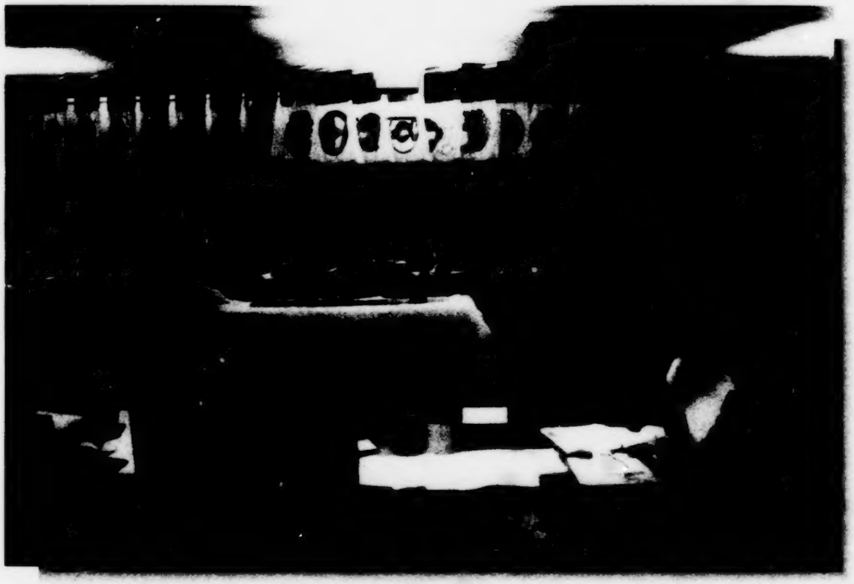
A motion to add a fourth electoral district in Yellowknife, bringing the total number of constituencies in the Northwest Territories to 25, was defeated.

Motions carried included:

- a recommendation to the Government of Canada that the petroleum exploration tax credit be increased from 25 to 40 per cent in order to encourage drilling of an additional well in the Amauligak field of the Beaufort Sea;
- support for measures to defend the physical and mental health of people affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster;
- a declaration naming the lands, coastal waters and air space of the Northwest Territories a nuclear weapons-free zone;

Jim Balsillie was born in Fort Liard in 1907 and moved to Fort Resolution in 1928. A respected Metis trapper, he also worked as an equipment operator for MOT for 19 years.

2



1

3

4

1

Mickey Akavak, age 19, of Lake Harbour was sergeant-at-arms at the February 1986 session of the Assembly.

2

The fall 1986 session of the Legislative Assembly in Yellowknife.

3

Kenneth Dye, Auditor General of Canada, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly in 1986.

4

The standing committee on rules and procedures visited the Legislature in Prince Edward Island in May. Left to Right: Clerk of the Assembly David Hamilton; Arnold McCallum, MLA; Ted Richard, MLA; Michael Angottitauruq, MLA; Doug Schauerte.

- support for the House of Commons Standing Committee on Transportation's recommendation that "the proposed air cargo tax not be established in the north and remote areas."

Part way through this session, proceedings were adjourned for two days to allow MLAs to travel to Vancouver to participate in the celebration of Northwest Territories Day, June 21, at Expo '86.

EIGHTH SESSION

The fall session of the Legislative Assembly prorogued October 29 after sitting for 12 days.

During the brief session, MLAs passed nine bills including:

- the Arctic College Act, establishing a college system to deliver adult and post-secondary education, establishing a Board of Governors to manage the college and providing for a student association and student council;
- the Elections Act, establishing the framework and procedures for holding elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly. Territorial elections are presently administered by the Chief Electoral Officers for Canada;
- the Forest Management Act, providing for the conservation and management of forests in the Northwest Territories;
- amendments to the Income Tax Act, increasing foreign tax deductions in cases where the taxpayer receives a stock from his or her employer, exempting charities from filing returns and requiring individuals receiving a share purchase tax credit or scientific research tax credit to file returns;
- amendments to the Public Service Act requiring Executive Council approval for direct appointments from within or outside the public service; and,
- amendments to the Workers' Compensation Act increasing the Year's Maximum Insurable Remuneration (formerly called the Year's Maximum Assessable remuneration) and increasing the maximum amount of compensation that a worker may be paid for a disability.

In Committee of the Whole, MLAs considered the government's response to the recommendations of the task force on aboriginal languages, tabled at the previous session. The government outlined its present activities and future plans for preserving and developing aboriginal languages and culture in the Northwest Territories.

A consultant's report on the proposed reorganization of the Fort Smith region was also considered by the committee.

A motion to give priority to "the establishment of child care facilities in communities faced with serious economic problems and conditions" and recommending the Executive Council table a child care policy at the next session, was passed. Another motion endorsed by members called on the government to consider alternatives for the administration of alcohol and drug programs and to present a proposed plan of action at the next session.

As well, during this session, the Executive Council tabled draft legislation for a new Residential Tenancies Act, an amended Education Act and several draft bills dealing with municipal governments.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Legislative Assembly has four standing committees: the Standing Committee on Finance, the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, the Standing Committee on Legislation and the Management and Services Board.

The Standing Committee on Finance reviews financial forecasts and the government's estimates, makes recommendations to the Legislative Assembly concerning the financial aspects of government programs and policies; provides direction on spending priorities; and carries out studies in areas which may affect Territorial finances.

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts conducts an annual review of the Territorial accounts and the Auditor General of Canada's annual report to the Legislative Assembly and makes recommendations to the Assembly on the conduct of financial administration in government.

The Standing Committee on Legislation reviews all draft legislation, except financial bills, proposed by the Executive Council before it is brought to the Assembly and makes recommendations concerning changes, additions or deletions to each bill.

The Management and Services Board, chaired by the Speaker, administers the assembly's support services and advises the House on matters such as members' indemnities and allowances.

The Special Committee on Rules, Procedures and Privileges was established by the Legislative Assembly during the fall session of 1985 to review the powers, rules, procedures, practices and organization of the Legislative Assembly. The committee consulted with members of the Legislative Assembly and also travelled to Ontario, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and the federal Houses of Parliament to compare rules and procedures in these jurisdictions.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

1986 marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, an organization of legislators from 110 parliaments and legislatures throughout the Commonwealth.

The association's aim is to promote parliamentary democracy and cooperation among its members by providing a forum for discussion of matters of common interest and concern through conferences, meetings, seminars and exchanges of delegates.

The NWT branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has 20 members with the Hon. Donald M. Stewart, Speaker, as president and the Hon. Nick Sibbeston, vice-president.

Six MLAs attended the Canadian regional conference of the CPA in Toronto in July. In September, Mr. Stewart travelled to London, England to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference and to Jersey for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference of Members from Small Countries.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Office of the Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Clerk, officers and employees of the Legislative Assembly. The Clerk is appointed by the Legislative Assembly and reports to the Speaker who holds ministerial responsibility for the Office of the Assembly.

The Clerk and his staff provide professional advice on parliamentary procedures to the Speaker, chairman of Committee of the Whole and individual MLAs. The office also provides services to members in the areas of research, public affairs, finance and administration. As well, an Inuktitut-speaking staff member provides assistance to Eastern Arctic MLAs.

COMMISSIONER

A significant event in the constitutional and political life of the Northwest Territories occurred on January 30, 1986, when Commissioner Parker turned over the chairmanship of the Executive Council to the Hon. Nick Sibbeston, Government Leader. With this symbolic act, the Northwest Territories, in practice, effectively achieved responsible government, as elected ministers are now taking full responsibility for the conduct of government. No longer are appointed officials serving as members or chairmen of the Executive Council.

In his remarks on relinquishing the chairmanship, Mr. Parker noted that the current position had been reached through a continuing process of constitutional change.

In 1951 the first three elected members joined five appointed members on what was then known as the Council of the Northwest Territories. In 1969 three appointed members - Stuart Hodgson, Clarence Gilchrist and John Parker constituted the Executive Committee, as it was first called. In 1975 two elected members joined the Executive Committee, Arnold McCallum and Peter Ernerk, and they were joined by a third member, David Nickerson, the following year.

Another major step was taken in 1980 following the 1979 election when George Braden was designated leader of the elected executive members. At the end of 1983, then Deputy Commissioner Robert Pilot stepped aside as a member, and the cabinet, or Executive Council, was comprised of elected members only with Commissioner Parker as chairman.

The 1966 report of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories, better known as the Carrothers Commission, had seen the office of the Commissioner as approximating that of a provincial premier with this difference: that he gradually work himself out of office, on instructions from the Minister of Northern Affairs, by exercising his powers as though he were partially responsible to the Legislative Assembly. It was envisaged that eventually the office of the Commissioner would take on the role of lieutenant governor.

As one of the members of the Carrothers Commission, it is gratifying for Mr. Parker to have seen so many of the recommendations accepted and to have taken part in these major constitutional steps. To commemorate the change in leadership of the cabinet, he presented a gavel crafted by Sonny McDonald of material from across the north to the new chairman, the Hon. Nick Sibbeston.

Early in January, effective control and management of the public service was transferred to the Government Leader, who in September assigned responsibility for the Department of Personnel to the Hon. Red Pedersen. With amendments to the Public Service Act during the seventh session, the transfer of personnel responsibilities from the Commissioner to a minister was concluded.

John H. Parker

At the end of January, Commissioner Parker joined the Hon. Jake Epp and Territorial ministers at the ground-breaking ceremony for the new Stanton Yellowknife Health Centre in Yellowknife.

At Frobisher Bay in early February, Commissioner Parker, as Canadian patron of the expedition, expressed his optimism for a successful trip by the Steger International Polar Expedition as he joined expedition members, including Brent Boddy of Frobisher Bay, prior to their departure. With their arrival at the North Pole on May 2, the expedition's goal was achieved.

Continuing his visit in the Baffin, Mr. Parker joined Chief Superintendent Head for the presentation of the R.C.M.P. Commissioner's Award for bravery to Corporal Bob Pedersen and Joavie Nookiguak at Broughton Island.

On November 12, 1986 Commissioner John Parker was admitted as an Officer to the Order of Canada by Governor General Jeanne Sauve.

Kingmeata Etidlooie, a renowned artist from Cape Dorset, is respected for her continually innovative approach to her work.

The seventh session of the tenth Legislative Assembly commenced in Yellowknife on February 12. In his opening address Commissioner Parker noted an example of youthful bravery. In October 1985 at Chesterfield Inlet, a four year old child fell through the thin ice. His older brother, Don Mimialik, age 8, entered the pond, held his head above water, and rescued him with the help of Paul Autut, 24, and Kevin Issaluk, 17. In recognition of their courageous acts and disregard for personal safety, the Commissioner's Award for Bravery at the second level was awarded to young Don Mimialik, and letters of commendation were given to Paul Autut and Kevin Issaluk for their role in the rescue.

On June 26, Commissioner Parker assented to 19 bills which had been passed by the Legislature and then prorogued the session.

As strong supporters of the N.W.T.'s participation at Expo '86, Commissioner and Mrs. Parker joined N.W.T. ministers for the official opening on May 2, and together with ministers and M.L.A.s enjoyed N.W.T. Day on June 21.

As the senior federal person in the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner chairs the N.W.T. Co-ordinating Committee. Comprised of senior federal and territorial officers with departmental responsibilities for programs in the north, the committee provides a bi-annual opportunity for coordination of efforts and the exchange of information.

The Commissioner's travels continue to take him across the Territories. In March, accompanying then Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon. David Crombie, a visit was made to Gulf Canada's Amauligak drilling site in the Beaufort Sea area and a meeting held with Tuktoyaktuk hamlet council.

Mr. Parker joined the Hon. Tagak Curley on a visit in May to his Aivilik constituency including the hamlets of Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet, where Hamlet Day festivities provided an opportunity to meet informally with many residents.

Continuing his visit in the Keewatin, Mr. Parker was hosted by the mayor of Eskimo Point, Mark Kalluak, to an extensive tour and public reception. During a brief stop in Whale Cove, a visit was paid to the newly completed Aniksak Hall.

The summer months see many visitors arriving in the Northwest Territories. In July, the Commissioner joined the Hon. Michael Ballantyne, minister responsible for the Housing Corporation, on a visit to South Baffin with Robert Jarvis, chairman of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Jean Fournier, a board member, and vice-president Norman Hallendy. At Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset meetings with hamlet councils and housing associations provided a first hand view of housing issues.

The severe impact of the decline in international fur prices on northern residents continues to be an ongoing concern. Accompanied by the Hon. Dennis Patterson and Ludy Pudluk, M.L.A., High Arctic, Mr. Parker was pleased to have the opportunity to provide a realistic view of northern life to the British High Commissioner, Sir Derek Day and Lady Day. After a thorough look at the Resolute Bay area, including a brief stop at the Polaris Mine, stops were made at Beechey Island and Idlout's camp at Creswell Bay. Aspects of traditional and modern life, as well as the people's reliance on renewable natural resources, were seen at the Hamlets of Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Igloolik.

Good progress in recent years has been made in the area of education both in terms of curriculum development and the provision of facilities. Mr. Parker attended the opening of the new school at Snare Lake in August, and the following day represented the Minister of Education at the opening of the new Helen Kalvak School at Holman Island.

Subsequent to a meeting with Territorial ministers at Inuvik regarding the economic downturn in the Beaufort area, and a meeting at Fort Good Hope, the newly appointed Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon. Bill McKnight, was welcomed to Yellowknife in September.

In his opening address to the eighth session of the tenth Assembly on October 15, Mr. Parker announced that the Commissioner's Award for Public Service at the highest level is to be presented jointly to Marie and Francis Ayah of Fort Franklin in recognition of the assistance they provided for many years in the delivery of children for the people of the Great Bear Lake area prior to the availability of regular medical services.

As well, the Commissioner's Award for Public Service at the second level is to be presented to Simon Anaviapik of Pond Inlet for his contribution to bridging the gap between Inuit and southern culture in the area of scientific research. Stephen Koonark, also of Pond Inlet, is to be presented with a letter of commendation for his motivation of young Inuit to participate in scientific activities.

As vice-chairman of the Alberta and N.W.T. Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada, Mr. Parker was pleased to welcome the chairman, the Hon. Helen Hunley, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, and other members of the board to their first general meeting at Yellowknife in June. The purpose of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award is to challenge young people to make the best use of their leisure time by engaging in worthwhile and enjoyable activities which will add to their academic and technical qualifications.

A November plane crash at Rankin Inlet saddened people of the Arctic by claiming five lives, including Bishop Omer Robidoux and Father Theophile Didier. A strong leader, well balanced, and a practical man, Bishop Robidoux served with dedication as Bishop of Churchill-Hudson Bay Diocese since 1970.

Commissioner Parker's service to aboriginal people was recognized by the Native Council of Canada at its annual assembly when he was presented with the Aboriginal Order of Canada by President Louis Bruyere. As well, on November 12 he was admitted as an Officer to the Order of Canada.

Deputy Commissioner Agnes Semmler acted for the Commissioner on several occasions when he was away from the Northwest Territories. In April she attended a cabinet meeting in Yellowknife, and throughout the year met with official visitors to the north when they were travelling through Inuvik. On October 28 at Tuktoyaktuk, Mrs. Semmler was presented with the Wallace Goose Award for her outstanding and long term contribution to the Inuvialuit people. The Deputy Commissioner and Nellie Cournoyea are the first recipients of this prestigious award.

2

1

3

4

1

Deputy Commissioner Agnes Semmler attended celebrations when Fort McPherson became a hamlet. She congratulates the hamlet's first mayor Piet Van Loon.

2

The Commissioner's Award for bravery was presented to Don Mimialik, age 8, (second from left) of Chesterfield Inlet and letters of commendation to Kevin Issaluk and Paul Autut. Joining the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Mimialik and their rescued son.

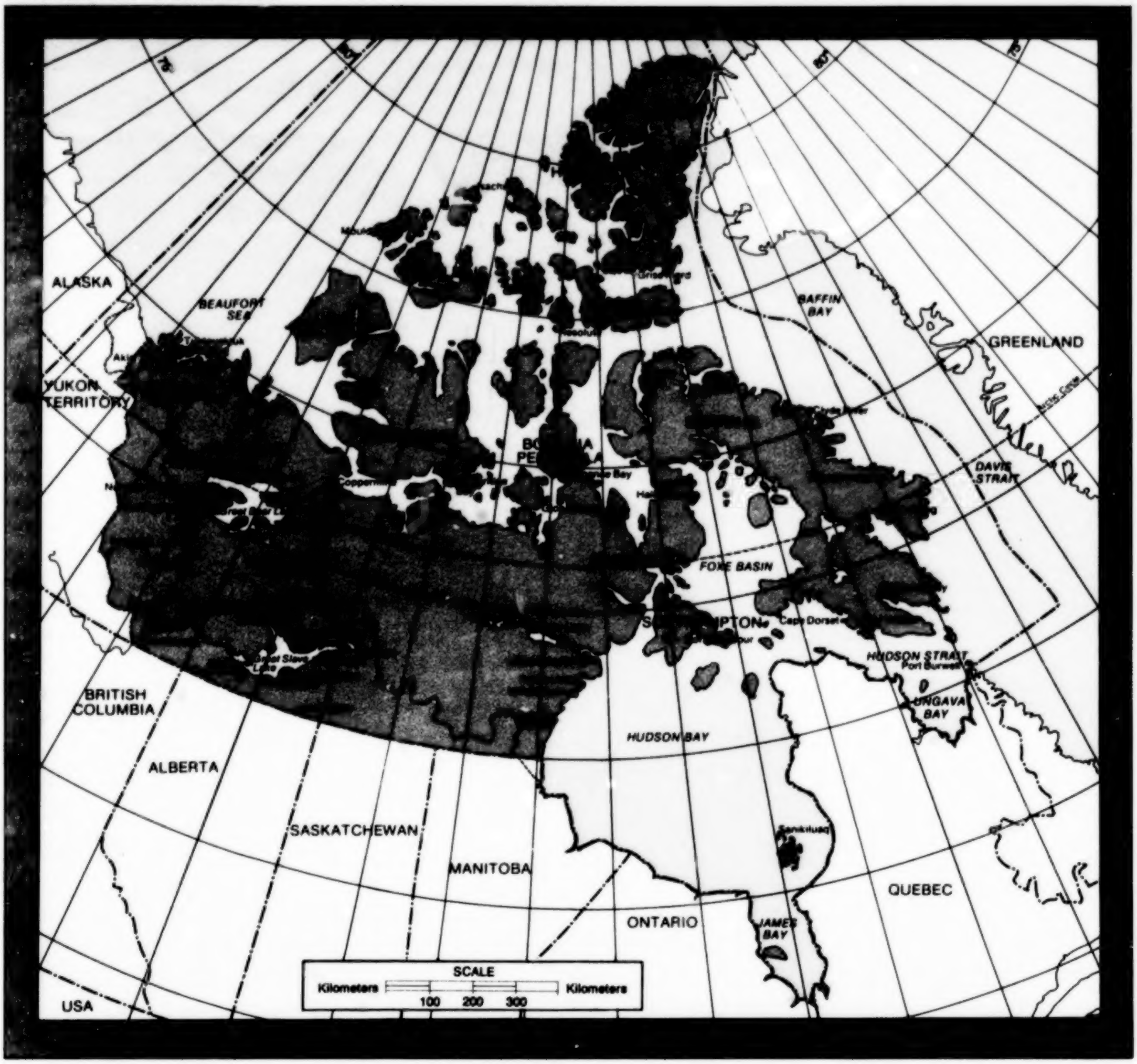
3

Commissioner and Mrs. John H. Parker accompanied British High Commissioner Sir Derek Day and Lady Day on a tour of high arctic communities, including a stop at Beechey Island.

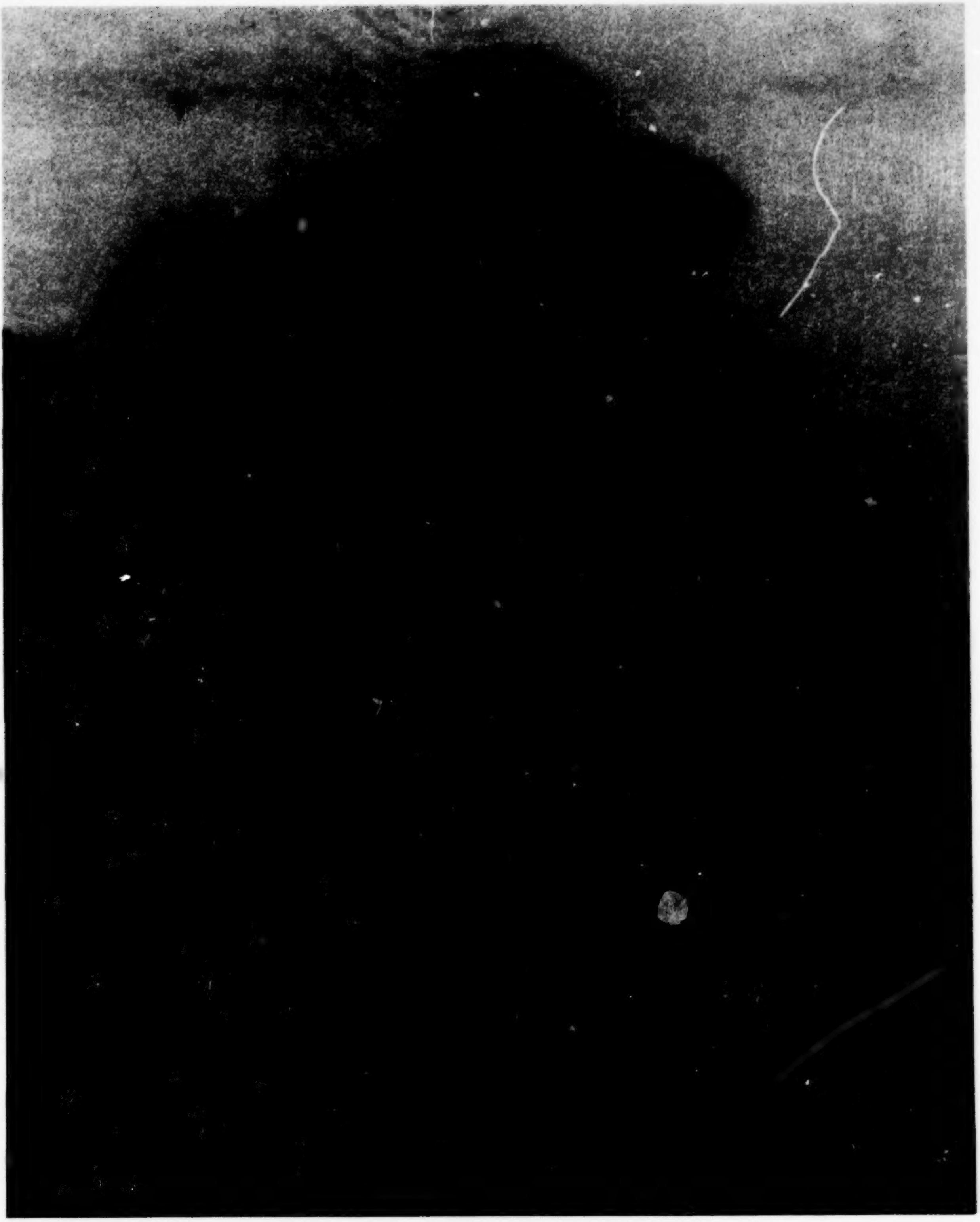
4

On January 24, 1986 Commissioner Parker turned over chairmanship of the Executive Council to Government Leader Nick Sibbeston.

Northwest Territories


ALASKA
BEAUFORT SEA
YUKON TERRITORY
BAFFIN BAY
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
FOXE BASIN
Cape Dorset
HUDSON STRAIT
Port Burwell
UNGAVA BAY
Great Slave Lake
Resolute
Coppermine
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
HUDSON BAY
Sanikiluaq
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
JAMES BAY
USA
SCALE
Kilometers
100
200
300
Kilometers

Back cover: Helen and Michele Drybone lived a very traditional, independent, self-sufficient life of hunting and trapping at Drybone Bay, 50 miles from Detah. Helen is about 86 years old and Michele was born in the late 1800's and died in 1975.



Willah was a Dogrib leader and boat captain born in 1865. He was a respected spokesman for the Dogrib Nation.